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## This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

Thanks, Mr. President. You have promoted the interests of National Defense in many respects by being generous to the Services. It is now for Congress to follow suit. A survey shows it will. That's the best news of the week.

While railroads and many industries are restoring wage scales, the President is withholding cancellation of the 5 per cent pay cut until July 1. But Congress, apparently more confident that recovery is on the way, plans retroactive enforcement of the legal schedules as of January 1. Well, that will be a help.

Although important reasons of state caused the President to make the justified temporary redetail of General MacArthur as Chief of Staff, I am informed he is unalterably in favor of the system of a single term for appointive officers. Thus the way is open for recognition both in Line and Staff of the Army.

Secretary Dern properly resents the suggestion of widespread corruption among Army officers assumed by the public from headline reading of the report of the House Military Committee. The few against whom charges have been leveled are under investigation both by the Inspector General and a District of Columbia Grand Jury. If there be any guilty, the Army will demand their punishment. That is the way of the Army.

Now that you are back from the abortive London conference, pay a tribute, Admiral Standley, to your assistant, Rear Admiral J. K. Taussig, that officer, as Acting Chief of Naval Operations, has done yeoman service in pressing through the necessary increases in personnel and materiel. He deserves praise for his accomplishments.

Having used their organizational and administrative ability in the various New Deal set-ups, the President is permitting the return of loaned officers to their service duties. A few still remain attached to the Treasury and relief administrations, and the Army will continue to cooperate in the control of the enlarged CCC. I am told the President is sincerely appreciative of the fine quality of aid rendered by the officers assigned.

If Major General Dennis E. Nolan be not appointed Chief of Staff, it is understood he will remain as Commanding General of the 2d Corps Area. "Mr. President," General Pershing told President Wilson at Chaumont, "No Army commander has been served in intelligence as I have been served by General Nolan." Such outstanding service, supplemented by peace-time efficiency, calls for outstanding recognition.

A National Guard Committee will sup-  
 (Please turn to Page 379)



Official Photos, US Army Air Corps

Lt. Col. Frank M. Andrews, AC, USA, now on duty with the War Department General Staff, who has been announced as the first commander of the newly created General Headquarters Air Force composed of virtually all the combat elements of the Air Corps in the United States. The airplanes are part of the Second Bombardment Group stationed at his headquarters, Langley Field, Va.

## General Coleman Urges Return Of Full Credit Longevity Pay

Pointing out that of all the government employees the commissioned personnel of the six uniform services are the only ones now suffering the hardship of denial of longevity pay, Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, Chief of Finance of the Army, has recommended to the Secretary of War that the Department make every effort to secure the return of such pay in full.

General Coleman, in his annual report, tells the Secretary that to the commissioned officers of the services, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, the law now in force "is a special and additional loss of pay." He recommends that "the language of such repeal be so couched as to insure that full credit will be given hereafter, for all pay purposes, for all service rendered by military personnel both before and after June 30, 1932."

"In my report for the fiscal year 1933," General Coleman stated, "I discussed the conditions of hardship of Army personnel with respect to their pay and allowances, as they then existed. Within the fiscal year 1934, some of these hardships were relieved against. That is, the provisions of law which prohibited increases in pay of commissioned personnel on account of promo-  
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## Navy May Ask Increased Pay To Officers Retired after 14 Years

Declaring that "some adjustments" in the Line personnel act passed last year "are considered necessary," Rear Adm. William D. Leahy, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, made public this week, calls for an increase in the pay of lieutenants to be retired under that act.

"This legislation," Admiral Leahy states, "places the Line of the Navy on a firm basis and insures, as far as can now be foreseen, its continued efficiency. Some adjustments in the Line Bill are considered necessary. One of much importance being that which would deal with the amount of retired pay given to lieutenants after fourteen (14) years of service by the legislation which became effective May 29. This question will be carefully studied, and it appears probable that the efficiency of the Navy will demand some increase in the amount of retired pay of these officers."

Admiral Leahy recommended reestablishment of the reenlistment bonus, and declared that the pay of armed services was inadequate. "At the proper time," he said, he would urge a pay increase and readjustment.

## Service Pay Inadequate

"Economy legislation passed by Con-  
 (Please turn to Page 385)

## New Congress Facing Problems of Defense

Congress convened Thursday for what promises to be one of the most important sessions for National Defense since the turbulent days of the War.

Hardly had the gavel rapped on the Speaker's desk than a flood of bills began to flow into the legislative hopper—many to be forgotten, many to be the centers of bitter battles, few to see final enactment. A large number of these bills have important bearings pro and con on National Defense and the welfare and pay of its personnel. These are listed on another page of this issue.

Of intense concern to all the services are the efforts under way to assure return of full base pay plus longevity as of January 1, 1935. So strong is the sentiment in that direction that little opposition is feared. Senator Pat McCarran, Nevada Democrat, told the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL this week that he will try to steer his bill, which provides for the repeal of all existing pay restrictions, to the committee on Appropriations of which he is a member.

"I look for speedy action," Senator McCarran said, "so that full pay may be restored to everyone, including the Armed services, early in the session. If the bill does not make sufficient progress I shall introduce it as an amendment on the first appropriation bill to come before the Senate."

Next in the service minds will be the problems connected with promotion. For the Army, the Chief of Staff, General Douglas MacArthur and Secretary Dern both are determined to secure a reform of the present system so as to relieve the stagnation which is bearing down so heavily on those in the lower grades. For the Navy there will be those problems in connection with the operation of the bill passed by the last session which extended selection down to the lower grades.

From other sources will come moves to relieve the sorry plight of widows of the regular service, many of whom are receiving no pensions in spite of years of hardships during their husband's life services in the fighting forces.

Also of vital importance are the movements initiated for providing additional personnel for the services. The Navy is virtually assured of its increase in personnel, for the President already has given his approval to the plan to build up its commissioned line strength to 7,012 officers, an increase of 1,513 over the present strength. This seems certain of Congressional approval. For the Regular Army, both Secretary Dern and General MacArthur are urging authorization for 14,000 officers and 165,000 enlisted men, an increase of some 2,000 officers and 40,000 enlisted men. Sentiment throughout the country as well as in the halls of Congress puts this needed increase in a more favorable position than ever before.

Both the National Guard Association and General Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff of the Army, are behind a movement to increase the National Guard  
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## Congress Faces Defense Problems

(Continued from First Page)

of the United States from its present strength of 190,000 to 210,000. "The recommended increase," General MacArthur states, "will necessitate somewhat greater appropriations so as to sustain the necessary training program of 48 armory drills and 14 days in the field annually. This increased cost will be small as compared to resulting benefits."

For the Officers' Reserve Corps, General MacArthur has recommended an increase in its officer strength from the 30,000 now obtaining to 120,000 active reserve officers. Secretary Dern has urged that at least 30,000 be given annual 15-day training. Both the increase in strength and the increase in training undoubtedly will be given deep consideration.

In addition General MacArthur has urged the creation of a well-trained Enlisted Reserve of not less than 120,000 men. Although authorized by the National Defense Act the Enlisted Reserve is now practically non-existent.

In the field of National Defense Materiel considerable activity also is looked for. Increases in mechanization, motorization and aircraft for the Army are provided in the budget. More will be sought by proponents of machine-age warfare. For the Navy, the repudiation of the Washington treaty by the Japanese makes it more imperative than ever that the Fleet be brought to treaty level by the time the treaties expire. Continuation of the program to build and maintain the Fleet at that strength is assured with the support of the Administration. It is even likely that the present program may be accelerated.

Recommendations of the Baker Board for the strengthening of the Air Corps will bring before the Congress the necessity, as urged in that report, of a minimum of 2,320 airplanes. The Air Corps is still short of the 1,800 level set by the Air Corps Act of 1926. In view of the Baker Board's recommendation an effort may be looked for to increase the appropriations for this purpose as carried in the budget.

Other recommendations of the Baker Board requiring legislative authority also will come before the Congress. Included in these are recommendations that special efforts be made to fill all vacancies in the Air Corps by requesting Congress to grant additional funds for the 403 officers authorized in 1926; extension for five years of the provisions of the 1926 act covering the field from which the Chief of the Air Corps may be selected; classification of Air Corps officers after 15 years of service into those qualified for flying command duty, those qualified for non-piloting duty and those not capable of either, with provision for transfer to other arms or retirement of the latter group; and a large reserve of personnel and flight equipment in civil aviation.

Another phase of Congressional activity of intimate concern to the interests of National Defense, is the activities of the Nye Munitions Committee in the Senate and the Baruch Committee appointed by the President to study and draft a peace and war policy on munitions and industrial mobilization. The Nye Committee will have to ask for more money to continue its activities, which are pointedly aimed at nationalization of the important munitions industry, a policy to which the War Department is opposed. Should the President's committee get its report in early enough there is little doubt but that it will largely overshadow the Nye group.

Two bills providing for the full restoration of Federal pay as of January 1, 1935 were introduced in the House on the opening day.

Representative John W. McCormick, of Massachusetts, and Representative John J. Boylan, of New York, both prominent Democrats, were the authors. The McCormick bill provides "be it enacted that effective as of January 1, 1935 the basic rate of compensation of all officers and employees of the Federal Government of the United States shall be restored to the rate in effect June 30, 1932." The Boylan bill was similar.

## National Defense Estimates

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made public yesterday, revealed that the estimates for National Defense for the fiscal year 1936 are:

Regular Appropriations  
Army: \$315,257,600  
Navy: \$477,224,065  
From Public Works Funds  
Army: \$3,639,200  
Navy: \$103,824,600

The report also revealed that the actual expenditures under regular appropriations, for the fiscal year 1934 were as follows: Army, \$205,305,921.93, Navy \$274,388,386.06. Under Public Works for 1934 the services expended: Army: \$38,023,229.37; Navy, \$22,640,904.90.

The estimated expenditures from regular appropriations for the current fiscal year (1935), are as follows: Army, \$269,732,000; Navy, \$343,053,750. Expenditures from Public Works funds for the current fiscal year are estimated as follows: Army, \$59,267,400; Navy, \$149,159,700.

## This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

port the earnest recommendation of General MacArthur continuing with ample funds the training program of 48 armory drills and 14 days in the field annually. The Guard showed its peace value during the past year when 35 of the 48 states found occasion to use its units. It showed its war value during the World War. Congress should not hesitate to make the necessary appropriation required.

In considering its naval construction program, Congress should direct that a flying deck cruiser be built. We have experimented before, why not in this matter? There are occasions when General Board conservatism goes too far.

Mr. McSwain is for cavalry and field artillery motorization, tank expansion and semi-automatic rifles, and better tactical use of machine guns for the infantry. It is a welcome attitude.

Showing his interest in the Marine Corps, the famous author of "Skippy," Maj. Percy Crosby, MCR, has donated a cup for award to the best shooting company of the Fifth Battalion Marine Corps Reserve. Your continued support of defense is appreciated, Major!

Representative Parks, new chairman of the War Department subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, says he is very much for the Army, and will be for a commissioned and enlisted personnel increase and for the various other recommendations proposed by General MacArthur. And, fortunately, Mr. Parks is a fighter!

The war scare is on: Plots to blow up the Panama Canal locks, arrest by an overzealous sheriff of Lt. Comdr. Yoshio Matsuda, IJN, Japanese activities, etc., at San Diego—these are in the headlines. Comdr. Matsuda could get charts of the St. Petersburg, Fla., harbor far better from the Coast and Geodetic Survey than the photographs he snapped. Mr. Swanson objects to camera shooting at Trenton. I have an idea the Japanese Admiralty has plenty of pictures of that and all our other vessels of war.

Student government heads of 150 colleges recently went on record as favoring abolition of compulsory military training. Aren't there institutions where there is no military training, and could they not patronize them if they so desired?

Here's an idea, Senator Nye: Henry D. Baker, of Durham, N. C., says it would be of more immediate benefit to take the profit out of politics than to adopt your idea of taking the profits out of war. And for a politician it is profitable to be in the headlines, isn't it, Senator!

The sea has no attraction for Maj. Gen. Malin Craig. So I am not sur-

prised he is using the rail to transport him from San Francisco to his new Post as President of the Army War College.

The law provides that the President shall transmit the budget to Congress on the first day of its meeting. It will not be presented until Monday, the fourth day. But what's a mere disregard of law when the government has repudiated contracts.

## Bills Introduced in Congress

Mr. Dobbins—(H.R. 1012). A bill to provide for the construction of buildings, utilities and appurtenances thereto for the Air Corps Technical School at Chanute Field, Ill. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Eaton—(H.R. 2013). A bill to amend provisions in the act approved March 3, 1931, governing the computation of commissioned service of Naval Academy graduates who have been retired for age or service eligibility for promotion. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Patman—(H.R. 1). A bill to provide for the payment to veterans of the face value of their adjusted service certificates and for controlled expansion of the currency. To the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. McSwain—(H.R. 3). A bill to prevent profiteering in time of war and to equalize the burdens of war and thus to promote the national defense. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCormack—(H.R. 35). A bill to establish boards in the Navy and Marine Corps for hearing and passing upon petitions for correction of records of persons discharged under other than honorable conditions. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McCormack—(H.R. 36). A similar bill as to the Army, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Rudd—(H.R. 56). A bill to provide for the applicability to certain classes of persons of the provisions of Articles 3 and 4 of the War Risk Insurance Act, as amended and for other purposes. To the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Mr. Bland—(H.R. 65). A bill to provide for the establishment of a Coast Guard station on the coast of Virginia at or near the north end of Hog Island, Northampton County, Va. To the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. Bland—(H.R. 66). A bill requiring proposals for motor propelled trucks, tractors and cargo equipment to be submitted to the War Department in complete units and also on chassis and bodies separately. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ludlow—(H.R. 81). A bill to authorize the retirement promotion of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard in recognition of service in the World War, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Moran—(H.R. 91). A bill holding members of the telephone operating units of the Signal Corps, American Expeditionary Forces to have served in the military service of the United States. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Celler—(H.R. 91). A bill to authorize the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to furnish a firing squad to fire the customary salute for any ex-service man. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Carter—(H.R. 1381). A bill to amend Public Law No. 249, 71st Congress, entitled "an Act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to dispose of material no longer needed by the Navy." To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Carter—(H.R. 1382). A bill to provide that in making awards under contracts for the construction of vessels in private shipyards bids shall be accepted from shipyards located on the Pacific Coast under certain conditions. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—(H.R. 1387). A bill authorizing the President of the United States to extend the time for awarding decorations to participants in the World War. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—(H.R. 1388). A bill to amend an act of Congress, approved March 4, 1927, as amended by the Act of May 23, 1928. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McSwain—(H.R. 1406). A bill to provide for the closing of Military Road in the state of Virginia and to promote national defense by establishing public airport at or near Washington, D. C.

Mr. Mott—(H.R. 1416). A bill authorizing an appropriation for the further development of the submarine and destroyer base at Tongue Point, Ore. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sutphin—(H.R. 1422). A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act for the relief of soldiers who were discharged from the Army during the World War, because of misrepresentation of age," approved March

2, 1920. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Dockweiler—(H. Res. 7). A resolution to provide for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the military defenses and the condition thereof on the Pacific Coast. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Lamneck—(H.J. Res. 7). A resolution providing payment of compensation for services to members of local draft boards, who served also as clerks of their respective boards. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Chapman—(H.J. Res. 20). A resolution to provide for the erection of a tablet in the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

## Flight Pay Recommendations

President Roosevelt has before him a joint War-Navy Department recommendation on flight pay, reiterating the views of the two services expressed two years ago and suggesting that the whole matter be referred back to Congress.

In a report prepared by representatives of the Government departments concerned with aviation presented to the Chief Executive this week, the War and Navy Departments urge continuation of extra pay for the officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, on flying duty, with a limitation that high ranking officers may not draw more flight pay than that allowed to a lieutenant colonel or commander. This was the stand taken two years ago by the two defense departments, and the President was informed in the new report that there has been no change in the views expressed in the old report.

In addition, the Army and Navy suggest to the President that as the question of the rate of flying pay is a legislative matter, tied up in the whole service pay question, that he decline to act on the authority and leave any change to congressional action.

The interdepartmental report, however, was not unanimous. The Treasury and Commerce Departments participated in the study, the former because Coast Guard aviation is involved, and the latter because the President wanted the views of Director Eugene Vidal of the Bureau of Aeronautics. Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau differed with the War and Navy recommendations, taking the view that a Government insurance plan be substituted for flight pay. In making this recommendation, however, he declared that Coast Guard pilots should be treated the same as the Army and Navy aviators, whatever was decided.

President Roosevelt ordered the study made, in accordance with the authority granted to him by Congress two years ago. It will be recalled that Congress inserted a provision in the Independent Offices appropriation bill for 1934 giving him the authority, "in his discretion, to suspend \* \* \* or reduce the rate of extra pay allowed to commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, while on flying duty, and to distinguish between degrees of hazard in various types of flying duty and make different rates of extra pay applicable thereto."

At the President's direction, the War and Navy Department submitted recommendations to him, soon after this law was passed, favoring continuing flight pay with a reduction of the pay allowed colonels and general officers and captains and rear admirals so that the maximum payable was that provided for lieutenant colonels and commanders. The report also urged that no distinction could be equitably made between degrees of hazard in various types of flying duty, because of the varied duties performed by all aviators. No action was ever taken in the matter, and several weeks ago President Roosevelt asked that a new study be made. The new War and Navy recommendations take the same stand on the question of distinction of degrees of hazard as they did before.

With many pressing matters before him, the President is not expected to act on the flight pay question in the very near future.



## U. S. Editors Comment on Japanese Abrogation of Naval Armament Treaty

Formal notice of the Japanese intention to terminate the Washington Naval Arms Treaty, submitted to the Secretary of the State of the United States by the Japanese Ambassador last Saturday has been the subject of considerable comment in the daily press. Practically all of the editors see the move as incidental to a Japanese expansion program in Asia.

"Japan wants a navy that will guarantee her predominance in the Far East," declares the *Washington Post*. "Japan is asking for the right to make the Far East her own special preserve of influence. \* \* \* Since the World War the prevailing tendency has been toward a community of interest among all nations. Our own Monroe doctrine, which in the period of American development was used to prevent rather than create spheres of influence, has been so modified as to avoid intervention in the affairs of any other government. It is entirely logical, therefore, that the western nations should refuse to congeal into a naval agreement the reactionary theory that a single country has a right to control for its own purposes a large section of the world."

"When these deeper aspects of the naval problem are considered the Japanese appeal for equality and for drastic reduction appear equally specious."

"Although Japan's latest action directly affects only the naval treaties, it necessarily forces not only a new conference to discuss possible new naval arrangements but a reconsideration of the political questions of the Pacific," comments the *New York Herald-Tribune*.

"The entire situation in the Pacific demands reconsideration. However reluctant Japan may be to take part in such reconsideration, it is at least clear that the other Pacific powers, whether in a conference or by direct diplomatic negotiations, must face the altered conditions in the Pacific resulting from Japan's decision to embark on a policy of absolute domination of eastern Asia."

"Stripped of diplomatic terminology, Japan's purpose is to make herself invulnerable against any challenge to her mastery of the Far East," states the *Washington Star*.

"The United States will proceed to build up its Navy to the limits provided by existing treaties. Congress has taken the preliminary steps to that end and they should not be halted. While thus engaged in taking advantage of our rights, this Government is certain to utilize every opportunity to pave the way to perpetuation of the limitation system. No American hankers of resumption of costly competition in naval armaments. It can be prevented if Japan comes to realize that no single one of her legitimate interests or aspirations in her own part of the

world is menaced by the Western powers, and that the ratio of sea strength she has enjoyed during the past thirteen years is adequate to safeguard her against aggression, as it has amply proved itself to be since 1922."

"Along with the news that Japan has formally denounced the naval limitation treaty were two companion stories. One, from London, quoted unnamed officials on the probability of an Anglo-American alliance," declares the *Scripps-Howard Washington News*. "The other, from San Pedro, Calif., announced that the forthcoming American naval maneuvers spreading half way across the Pacific would be the mightiest in history."

"Friends of peace will regret these quick appearances of war preparedness. It will be pointed out, properly, that the Pacific maneuvers were planned many months ago, and that 'alliance' is much too strong a word to describe the growing co-operation between certain American and British groups."

"But after these exaggerated appearances are discounted, the stark fact remains that Japan is destroying one of the few peace treaties that has worked and is thereby creating a dangerous world situation."

"The naval limitation treaty of 1922, formally terminated by Japan, has two full years to run," states the *New York Times*. "In that time much can happen. Certainly it is a respite long enough to keep sensible men from immediately surrendering to the darkest forebodings about what 'must' come after Dec. 31, 1936."

"One task of the immediate future is a calm review of the unsuccessful naval discussions in London and of the reasons for their failure. \* \* \*

"The first objective in men's minds in 1922 was to create a situation that would make war impossible. \* \* \*

"Today the problem of naval ratios and parities in the Pacific is no longer approached from the sole viewpoint of world peace. Events on the mainland of Asia have come into the picture. In 1922 people felt that a free hand for Japan in Asia was not too big a price for peace. Today people have a much clearer notion of what such a free hand may imply. Yet one of the many anomalies of a complicated problem is the fact that Japan has not been stopped by the present 5-5-3 ratio from pursuing her designs in Asia. Why, then, should she borrow trouble by abrogating the 1922 treaty? Is it really a case of national pride rebelling against a formally inferior status? This, with many other questions, needs to be calmly examined."

### Urges Longevity Return (Continued from First Page)

tion or of the rendering of the periods of service authorizing advancement to a higher pay period under the existing pay law of June 10, 1922, were repealed as well as the provisions prohibiting increases of longevity pay for enlisted personnel, warrant officers and woman nurses.

"However, the provision of law prohibiting the crediting, for longevity pay purposes, of any service performed after June 30, 1932, was continued in effect for all commissioned personnel of the Army, with the result that such commissioned personnel, together with their brother officers of the other services covered by the Joint Pay Act of June 10, 1922, are, alone of all Government personnel, military and civil, left still suffering the hardship of a denial of additional longevity pay. It is, of course, true, that all officers and employees of the Executive branch of the Government, including the commissioned personnel of the military services, have received a fixed, uniform percentage of reduction of pay; but the point I am making here is that this loss of longevity credit for service after June 30, 1932, is a special and additional loss of pay suffered only by the commissioned personnel of the military services covered by the Pay Act of June 10, 1922.

"There is something particularly unfair about this longevity condition when we consider that, of all Federal personnel, commissioned officers of the six services covered by the said Act of June 10, 1922, have had their pay fixed for many years, with special reference to longevity increases. That is, their base pay has purposely been fixed low, in comparison with civil officers with similar responsibilities, with full reliance placed on longevity increases adequately to compensate these commissioned officers as they gain experience and efficiency by the performance of service. The unfairness of withholding from these officers, therefore, the very item of pay which was intended to keep their pay adequate and commensurate with other classes of personnel is immediately apparent.

"As indicative of the efforts that were made by the War Department to procure the repeal of the law prohibiting longevity increases for commissioned personnel based on service rendered after June 30, 1932, it should be stated

that when the economy legislation was pending in Congress at the last session, the War Department acted on the policy that whatever reduction in compensation was considered necessary by the Congress to meet the existing Economy situation should be applicable to all employees in the Federal service, alike; and in view of the fact that the House of Representatives in acting on the proposed legislation had retained a restriction as longevity pay applicable to all classes of Federal employees in the Executive Department of the Government, the undersigned, as the designated and instructed representative of the War Department, concurred before the Senate sub-committee considering the matter in the continuance of this longevity restriction, understanding, of course, that it was the desire of the sub-committee to continue this restriction with respect to all Federal personnel. In other words, the policy of the War Department was that exact equality of treatment and not preferential treatment was desired by the War Department for military personnel.

"However, the Senate Committee after considering the proposed legislation as it had come from the House of Representatives did not continue this longevity restriction uniformly, with respect to all classes of employees but on the contrary recommended a bill in which the longevity restriction was retained only with respect to commissioned personnel. Earnest effort was thereafter made by the undersigned as to the representative of the War Department to have this recommendation of the Senate Committee modified so as to eliminate all longevity restrictions. These efforts, however, were without avail."

#### Recommendation for Legislation

"In view of what has just been shown, I earnestly recommend that every effort be made by the War Department, at the next session of the Congress, to procure the repeal of the longevity prohibition, which, as before stated, operates solely and unfairly against commissioned personnel, the language of such repeal to be so couched as to insure that full credit will be given hereafter for all pay purposes, for all service rendered by military personnel both before and after June 30, 1932."

Telling of the additional work performed by the Finance Department last year, General Coleman pointed out that for the Civilian Conservation Corps alone, the Finance officers received, ex-

pendent and accounted for all the funds for 300,000 men. This amounted to approximately \$300,000,000 and was handled by the Finance Department at an administrative cost of little more than one-quarter of one per cent of the total.

Also in addition to its regular work the department disbursed in 1933 \$62,000,000 for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation. This money was expended for on the projects relating to wheat, butter, hogs, smoked meat and live cattle and was handled at a cost of only \$1,668.24.

In his recommendations the Chief of Finance again urged the enactment of a bill to authorize stoppages of payments to military personnel to settle indebtedness to the United States. He said that while he personally favors a general authority for stoppages in all cases of indebtedness to the government he would be satisfied with the proposed bill to authorize stoppages only in cases where payments were disallowed by the Comptroller General.

Concluding, the General complimented the personnel of his department for their splendid esprit de corps. His tour of inspection in 1934, he said, convinced him of the uniform diligence, efficiency, and earnestness of purpose that characterizes the finance personnel.

### Army-Navy Tennis in Hawaii

The second Annual Army-Navy Officers' Team Matches was played on the Field Artillery Courts at Schofield Barracks, T. H., on Sunday, October 28, 1934. All matches were keenly contested with the Army officers showing supremacy to win the event for the second consecutive year. Of the nine matches the Navy won two. A goodly lot of tennis lovers turned out and were compensated for their efforts by this fine show of tennis and sportsmanship.

In the first match Lt. Cooper, (A), won from Lt. Young, (N), 6-2, 6-2, thru his steadiness and continuous placement of drives.

The second match saw Army's Lt. Barker win from Lt. Fenton in an affray that proved most interesting to the spectator, and was more closely contested than the 6-2, 6-2 score can possibly indicate.

The Army then proceeded to make it three straight when Lt. Newman won decisively from Lt. Commander Semard,

6-0, 6-3. Apparently the score to date did not prove satisfactory to Lt. Huff, (N), and he went to the utmost to win from Major Hills, (A). Altho the Major had just returned from a mainland leave, he showed his usual brand of stamina, keeping Lt. Huff over on the alert. The first set was decidedly all Lt. Huff. With three games against him, Major Hills came back strongly to win the second set. However, Lt. Huff held too many guns and won the final and match set to win 6-0, 4-6, and 6-1, and end the banner event of the day.

The fourth encounter went to the Army when Lt. Powell defeated Lt. Dunn 6-4, 6-4. With four scalps to one in their belts, the Army went triumphantly on to win the last of the singles with Lt. Ankenbrandt, a newcomer, defeated Lt. Gokey to the tune of 6-3, 6-3.

A pleasant afternoon found the Army victorious in the first of the doubles matches with Major Hills and Lt. Newman marching off with straight sets from Lts. Huff and Young, 7-5, 6-2.

A surprise was in store for Lts. Cooper and Barker, (A), thru the well-earned victory of Lts. Gokey and Dunn. This match went the limit with the Navy men holding an edge to win 6-4, 14, 7-5.

The last match brought victory again to the Army when Lts. Powell and Dougher overwhelmed their naval opponents Lts. Cleave and Fenton with a 6-4, 6-1 score.

All matches received complete and enthusiastic interest both from the spectators and players, and the sportsmanship displayed by both branches of the service was all that could be desired.

### To Sponsor Submarine

Secretary of the Navy Swanson has designated Miss Eleanor Katharine Roosevelt, daughter of the Hon. Henry L. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as sponsor for the Shark, Submarine No. 174, which is scheduled for launching at the plant of the Electric Boat Company, New London Ship and Engine Works, Groton, Conn., March 15, 1935.

The Shark of 1320 tons displacement was authorized under the National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, and will be the submarine of the NRA program to be launched. She was reported as being 71 per cent complete on Dec. 1, 1934, and her contract date of completion is August 3, 1935.



Danger of Arms Nationalization

Major Gen. James G. Harbord, USA-Ret., in an address January 4 before the Civic Forum and the League for Political Education in the Town Hall, New York City, pointed to the danger that lies in the threat of nationalization of munitions.

In his speech, which was well received, the General gave a scholarly review of the dangers besetting world peace and the vital necessity of the United States maintaining armed security.

"Industrial organization," General Harbord said, "must keep step with the mobilization of men. The War Department and our industries, now cooperate in peace-time planning so far as possible. But that is not nearly so far as is found possible in other strong nations. 'Ultimately,' many say in serene self-confidence, 'We could turn out materials and supplies faster than other countries.' Ultimately is a long, long road in a crisis. Other countries are better equipped to meet war demands at the outset. After nineteen months in the World War, no American-built airplane was on the front when the Armistice was signed on Nov. 11, 1918. Only a few shots were fired from American built artillery. What might happen before we really got started? A law enabling the President to mobilize industry without delay is as necessary as a law permitting him to mobilize men. If possible, the profit motive should not be allowed to enter. The reiteration of this axiomatic fact wins the front page for some statesman nearly every week. When men are offering their lives, industry should be ready to give its services without gain.

"Our advance arrangements for assembling materials for war are inadequate enough, but the current munitions investigation may cause misinterpretations which will cripple them. The amount of munitions sold abroad by American firms is trivial. There is in this country not a single manufacturing concern exclusively engaged in ordnance production nor in any other such property described as munitions except to an insignificant extent.

"A perspective is hard to maintain amid wild claims and counter-claims. We have even heard the argument that collusion by munitions men was indicated in the World War, because the French and Germans did not fire on coal and iron fields. A little thought will throw light on that. Naturally each side desired to save such fields, believing it had a chance to take them for its own use, an accomplishment that would have ended the war in a hurry. The strategy of General Pershing's plan for the final drive in 1918 was to cut the Germans off from those precious stores of coal and iron. The French were influenced, of course, not only by the great war value of the territory, but also by the reluctance to bombard Alsace Lorraine, where the population was largely French, and to recover which was never absent from French hearts.

"Other powers maintain large enough subsidized and government owned munition plants to meet their needs. The United States, in time of war, depends almost entirely on private manufacture. Curtailment of this manufacture, by denying its outlets, would work to our disadvantage and to the advantage of possible enemies. Prohibiting the exportation of arms, munitions, or implements of war favors the powerful aggressor, who prepares for a short war of conquest by accumulating supplies. It handicaps the nations who do not make elaborate plans.

"In all our major wars in the past we have had to obtain munitions from foreign shores. In the Revolutionary War they came from France and Holland; in the Civil War from France, Great Britain, Belgium and Austria; in the Spanish American War from Great Britain; in the World War from France and Great Britain.

"The question of exclusive government manufacture of arms in our country was thoroughly examined and completely rejected when war was imminent eighteen

Promotion Views Expressed in Journal Poll

The following tabulations show the results of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Promotion Poll classified according to rank and according to arms and services from cumulative returns received up to Thursday, January 3, 1935.

The Vote by Ranks

Promotion Plan as numbered on Journal Ballot	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	Cumulative Total
Major Generals	1	1	0	0	8	0	0	1	11
Brigadier Generals	6	2	0	0	7	0	0	4	19
Colonels	105	7	2	10	28	1	2	22	177
Lieut. Colonels	134	12	2	17	38	3	3	26	235
Majors	422	39	8	36	112	15	4	69	705
Captains	884	52	18	20	117	70	80	142	1383
1st Lieutenants	591	46	21	24	140	57	21	77	977
2nd Lieutenants	285	11	13	17	67	49	8	17	467
TOTALS	2428	170	64	124	517	195	118	357	3973

How the Arms and Services Voted

	7	3	0	0	15	0	0	5	30
General Officers	977	56	16	26	138	2	44	116	1375
Infantry	213	11	4	12	34	1	10	27	312
Cavalry	348	31	8	22	98	6	12	43	567
Field Artillery	261	27	8	16	57	1	10	31	411
Coast Artillery Corps	85	3	6	7	35	156	2	25	318
Air Corps	145	9	5	15	33	19	8	23	257
Corps of Engineers	62	5	5	6	20	1	3	10	112
Signal Corps	22	0	0	2	5	0	0	4	33
Adj. Gen. Dept.	24	1	1	0	3	4	0	4	37
Judge Advocate Gen. Dept.	179	11	8	6	27	5	15	35	286
Quartermaster Corps	26	2	1	0	3	0	3	8	43
Finance Dept.	65	10	2	9	45	0	11	14	156
Ordnance Dept.	14	1	0	3	4	0	0	12	34
Chemical Warfare Service									
TOTALS	2428	170	64	124	517	195	118	357	3973

years ago. An exhaustive study of nationalization was made, and in the matter of comparative costs found that the Government, with no selling expense, no taxes, no insurance, except to pay fire and accident losses at actual cost, and borrowing money as only the Government can borrow, beat the purchase price on articles made by private enterprise by about 11 per cent. The Government now operates six manufacturing arsenals in a small way. These at full capacity could produce less than 5 per cent of our requirements for a major war. This nationalized industry to handle the major war load would have to be immediately expanded to nineteen times its present capacity. A conservative estimate of the value of those six arsenals is \$163,000,000. One hundred per cent capacity for war-time need would mean first cost of \$3,097,000,000. for plant. Capitalize it at 3% and you have an annual carrying charge of \$92,910,000 on plant and equipment. That takes no account of amortization or obsolescence or a payroll of several million dollars per year. This vast establishment during a long interval of peace would, I venture to believe, never be operated. Witness several similar idle elephants surviving from war days—for example the \$65,000,000 nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals idle for fifteen years. If you nationalize rifles why stop short of nationalizing the machinery, the raw materials, the powder, and for the powder the cotton, nitric acid and alcohol?

"Searching out the real truth about munitions is in the public interest. The chance for harm lies in twisting isolated and unrelated facts for front page purposes. Such distortions, even when they strike at our own safety, find many sympathetic ears in our nation. We are temperamentally opposed to war. In that attitude—so commendable in itself—is found the real reason we have no preparedness program that any other power of our size would consider sufficient.

"We cannot escape quarrels and conflicts by minding our own business. Our business is too extensive and far-reaching. It interferes with the business of too many other nations. We have invaded all markets and penetrated all continents. The more we expand our industrial establishments and agricultural plant, the more we shall require those outlets, which Europe and Asia

Honor Major Lafferty

Santa Fe, New Mexico—Major Frederick R. Lafferty, Cav., who since Jan. 2, 1930 has been the Senior Instructor of the New Mexico National Guard, has been signally honored by the Governor of the state of New Mexico who has bestowed upon this officer the Distinguished Service Medal of New Mexico for his services with the National Guard of that state. Prior to the award which has been authorized in the case of Major Lafferty this decoration has been given to but two other officers, the late Brig. Gen. Norman L. King and to the present Adjutant General of the state, Brig. Gen. Osborne C. Wood.

Major Lafferty who is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute was commissioned a second lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army in 1916. His subsequent service has been with the Air Corps and the Cavalry. He is a graduate of the Air Service Pilots School—1921; the Air Service Bombardment School, 1921; the Cavalry School, Advanced Course, 1927; and the Command and General Staff School, 1928. On General Staff eligible list rebound airplane pilot.



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For the convenience of those officers of promotion list branches who have failed to receive or have lost their ballots we are reproducing below the questions, so that they may indicate their preferences, clip and mail to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1701 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.:

- ☐ 1. The MacArthur Bill with such attrition as comes normally and under the revised Class B method.
- ☐ 2. A method based upon forced attrition.
- ☐ 3. A method based solely upon selection up.
- ☐ 4. A method based solely upon selection out.
- ☐ 5. A method based upon some combination of the preceding three.
- ☐ 6. A method based upon a separate promotion list for independent branches.
- ☐ 7. A promotion list based upon revision with some combination of the other methods.
- ☐ 8. Any other plan you may have in mind.

Remarks:

Name

Rank

Branch of Service

must also secure as they further enlarge productivity through efficient practices and surplus-creating equipment. \* \* \*

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# THE UNITED STATES ARMY

## Military Pageant

A colorful parade of troops in picturesque costume will inaugurate the Military Pageant in the new Riding Hall at Ft. Myer, Va., on January 12, 1935. Lt. Col. Geo. S. Patton, Jr., 3rd Cavalry, Director of the Pageant, assisted by Capt. Harold W. Blakley, 16th Field Artillery, has planned a colorful presentation of the history of the United States Army from the days of the Continental soldier of the Revolutionary War to the highly trained technician, who is the soldier of today.

To the accompaniment of appropriate music produced by the famous Mounted Band of the Third Cavalry, each of the Wars in which the United States Army has had a part will be represented by a group armed, uniformed and equipped as were their predecessors of the period presented.

## Scores in Horse Show

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—Headquarters Company, Ninth Infantry, entered seven animals and four men in a Public Horse Show in San Antonio, December 15, 1934, and won three first places, five second places, and one third place, in five events:

Sgt. Edgar R. McClain, on Cadrito won 1st place in Pair Jumping.

Pvt. D. L. Allen, on Hitch Hike won 1st place in Pair Jumping.

Sgt. Edgar R. McClain, on Cadrito won 1st place in Enlisted Men's Jump.

Pfc. J. Killian, on Mickey won 2nd place in Pair Jumping.

Pvt. J. Booher, on Charlie won 2nd place in Pair Jumping.

Sgt. Edgar R. McClain, on Pegasus won 2nd place for Road Hack.

Sgt. Edgar R. McClain, on Cadrito won 2nd place for Pair Saddle.

Pvt. D. L. Allen, on Hitch Hike won 2nd place for Pair Saddle.

Sgt. Edgar R. McClain, on Queen won 3rd place in Polo Class.

## Promotion of OD Non-Coms

An examination for promotion of non-commissioned officers of the first three grades of the Ordnance Department, Regular Army, will be held from May 20 to 22, 1935, inclusive.

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## Present Portraits

On Friday, December 21st, at 2:00 P. M., the portraits in oil of Brig. Generals Albert E. Truby and Carl R. Darnall, Medical Department, were presented with appropriate ceremony to the Medical Department of the Army at the Army Medical Center, this city.

Col. Samuel J. Kopetzky, Med-Res, USA, presented the portrait of General Truby on behalf of the Committee of Veteran Medical Officers of the U. S. Army in New York. Lt. Col. Harry C. Saunders, Med-Res, USA, presented the portrait of Brig. Gen. Carl R. Darnall, on behalf of the same Committee. General Truby is the present Commanding General of the Army Medical Center, General Darnall was Commanding General of the Army Medical Center from 1929-1931. He is now on the retired list and resides in this city.

Maj. Gen. Robert U. Patterson, The Surgeon General of the Army, accepted the portraits on behalf of the Medical Department, Col. Philip W. Huntington, MC, USA, Assistant Commandant of the Medical Department Professional Service Schools at the Army Medical Center, presided at the presentation ceremony. The portraits were painted by the well-known artist, Mr. Bernhard Godwin, in

his New York studios. The portraits will be placed in the halls of important buildings at the Army Medical Center.

## Wins Championship

Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.—The Ninth Infantry Football Team won the Eighth Corps Area Football Championship on December 16, 1934, for the third consecutive year. The final and deciding game was played against the team from 2nd Field Artillery Brigade. Victory was measured by a score of 13-9. The Ninth Infantry lost only one game during the long season and was tied only once, that having been in a previous game with 2d Field Artillery Brigade, contenders.

## Contract for Airplanes

Assistant Secretary of War Woodring has announced the award for thirty-five Basic Training type airplanes to the Seversky Aircraft Corporation, New York City, in the total amount of \$754,738.00.

The circular proposal for this type of airplane was issued to the industry on July 30, 1934, with opening date of November 1, 1934.

In accordance with normal procedure the airplane on which the bid was re-

ceived was evaluated by means of actual flying tests conducted by a Board of Officers, and in view of the fact that it represented a marked advance in Basic Training type development the contract was awarded for these airplanes.

## Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Arrive Honolulu Jan. 10, leave Jan. 11; arrive Guam Jan. 21, leave Jan. 21; arrive Manila Jan. 26, leave Jan. 31; arrive Honolulu Feb. 14, leave Feb. 14; arrive San Francisco Feb. 20, leave Feb. 26.

Chateau Thierry—Leave New York Jan. 9; arrive Cristobal Jan. 15, leave Jan. 16; arrive San Francisco Jan. 20, leave Jan. 30; arrive Honolulu Feb. 5, leave Feb. 12; arrive San Francisco Feb. 18, leave Feb. 21; arrive Cristobal March 2, leave March 2; arrive New York March 8, leave March 12.

Republic—Leave San Francisco Jan. 5; arrive Honolulu Jan. 12, leave Jan. 15; arrive San Francisco Jan. 22, leave Jan. 26; arrive Cristobal Feb. 5, leave Feb. 6; arrive New York Feb. 12, leave Feb. 19; arrive Cristobal Feb. 25, leave Feb. 26; arrive San Francisco March 8, leave March 12.

## CCC Activities

Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work, has made public the quotas assigned the various states for the January Civilian Conservation Corps replacement program. The latest estimates reaching Washington indicate that approximately 68,000 juniors and war veterans were needed to fill vacancies in the CCC camps when the first quarter of the fourth six months' enrollment period ended on Dec. 31, 1934. The replacement program began on January 1 and runs through January 13. When the replacement program is completed, it is anticipated that the aggregate strength of the Corps will be approximately 370,000.

The Labor Department, which is responsible for the selection of the young men's contingent and the experienced woodsmen, has forwarded letters to all its directors of selection advising them as to the number of men to select and send forward to the War Department to be enrolled. Regional offices of the Veterans Administration are now preparing to select the Veterans Contingent.

The January replacement quotas, by states, follow:

1st Corps Area: Connecticut, 1168; Maine, 544; Massachusetts, 3,354; New Hampshire, 333; Rhode Island, 564; Vermont, 238; total, 6,201.

2nd Corps Area: Delaware, 122; New Jersey, 2,084; New York, 6,385; total, 8,591.

3rd Corps Area: Pennsylvania, 2,867; Maryland, 1,570; Virginia, 666; District of Columbia, 193; total, 6,386.

4th Corps Area: Alabama, 1,642; Florida, 981; Georgia, 1,400; Louisiana, 800; Mississippi, 851; North Carolina, 2,335; Tennessee, 1,420; South Carolina, 1,097; total, 10,666.

5th Corps Area: Indiana, 1,712; Kentucky, 1,713; Ohio, 3,347; West Virginia, 835; total, 7,597.

6th Corps Area: Illinois, 3,915; Michigan, 1,215; Wisconsin, 1,165; total, 6,295.

7th Corps Area: Arkansas, 825; Iowa, 1,492; Kansas, 971; Minnesota, 1,671; Missouri, 2,275; Nebraska, 830; North Dakota, 231; South Dakota, 772; total, 9,007.

8th Corps Area: Arizona, 890; Colorado, 900; New Mexico, 651; Oklahoma, 1,580; Texas, 3,725; Wyoming, 191; total, 7,778.

9th Corps Area: Wyoming, 60; California, 4,194; Idaho, 402; Montana, 283; Nevada, 167; Oregon, 502; Utah, 189; Washington, 875; total, 6,672.

Grand total, 68,210.

## Army Press Notes

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the army, says the United States army ranks sixteenth among the armies of the world. He declares that it could not defend us if we were to be attacked by a foreign power. We ought to increase our army to reasonable size at once, and equip it with the latest arms, he asserts, if we want to feel reasonably secure.

The question of national defense is an involved one. The layman is not able to understand it wholly, of course. Modern warfare is not by any means concerned only with guns, bayonets, cannon, shrapnel and sabres, as warfare of only thirty years, or so ago was. As General MacArthur points out, if war should come now it would be of "deadly speed and terrific destruction, fought by highly trained technicians."

We have never believed in a large standing army, and never have had one. The only large armies we have ever had were in the Civil and World Wars. We raised and equipped those only after war had been declared. The experts all say that if we had had a fairly large army in 1861 the Civil War should have

been won before the South could have raised and equipped a fighting force. A good sized American army in 1917 would have helped the Allies at once. Some military men say it might have ended the war in 1918, and saved hundreds of thousands of lives. That, of course, is simply a guess.

In his annual report General MacArthur goes into considerable detail in recommending that the army be increased so as to constitute a really efficient defensive force, armed with the latest fighting tools. He believes the present regular army of 118,750 should be increased to 165,000, the present national guard of 175,000 increased to 210,000. In addition to this he would like to see a trained enlisted reserve of 120,000 and a trained commissioned reserve of 120,000. He is in favor of a large force of airplanes, properly manned.

Few Americans want a large standing army in time of peace. We ought to have, though, most of us believe, an army sufficiently large and well-trained to back up our first line of defense, the navy, if we should be attacked.

General MacArthur is a conservative, distinguished and experienced officer, with a splendid record. His recommendations deserve the thoughtful attention of every patriotic American.

—Newport, R. I. News.

When the Saar plebiscite is held on Jan. 13, an international force of 3,300 men composed of British, Italian, Dutch and Swedish contingents will be on hand to preserve order. This is the first international army of the kind ever to have been organized under League of Nations auspices. Only one other League army has been formed, that in the Leticia dispute, composed wholly of Colombians. In the early days of the Vilna affair the League tried to organize an international force but the plan never got past the paper stage.

Yet precedents for international armies are plentiful. Forces composed of men from several nations have often functioned to assist plebiscite commissions, to supervise evacuations and to preserve the peace. Troops were provided to support plebiscite commissions in all but two cases since the World War—namely, Klagenfurt and Tacna-Arica. The British joined in an inter-allied force which helped the commission during the Upper Silesia plebiscite.

In several instances powers have agreed jointly to employ force, apart from war, to impose their wishes upon recalcitrant States.

—By Curt S. Heymann in the New York Times.

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COMDR. L. W. HESSELMAN, USNR

The U. S. Naval Reserve  
by COMDR. L. W. HESSELMAN, USNR  
Nat'l. President, U. S. Naval Reserve  
Officers Ass'n.

(The following article was prepared at  
the request of the ARMY AND NAVY  
JOURNAL):

THE officers charged with responsibility for our National Defense are generally fully conscious of the need for adequate provisions, which will insure to various civilian components of the Army and Navy, a thorough indoctrination in the practice and usage of the service in which they are enrolled, including such drills and training as will give them reasonable efficiency in the technique of their war assignments. Such provisions involve expense and since appropriations are generally lower than the budget requests of various government agencies, some activities have in the past been curtailed and occasionally support to some has been denied entirely. As a result of this condition in the executive and legislative provisions for meeting the expenses of the National Defense, the Naval Reserve has had to accept a full measure of the disappointments involved in vainly trying to stretch appropriations widely enough to cover various requests for funds, which in total, substantially exceed the amounts allowed.

This experience has prompted the members of the Naval Reserve Officers Ass'n. to indicate their ideas as to fundamental minimum needs of the Naval and Marine Reserve, which they consider should be recognized in allocations of funds, to avoid serious retrogression in the state of readiness for service expected of the Reserve, and which a reasoned consideration of our National Defense requirements would seem to demand. The needs of the Reserve, though recognized by the responsible administrative officers of the Navy Department, have at times been far from adequately financed, and the members of the Asso-

ciation believe their recommendations, if given consideration, will be of value in allocations of funds, when appropriations may be less than the amounts requested.

The fundamental minimum needs of the Naval Reserve, as thus set forth, are:

- (a) For Fleet Class Reservists, organized as reserve naval crews, aviation squadrons and marine companies for specific mobilization assignments; required to be ready for immediate Naval service in ships, aviation and marine forces in case of a National emergency. (Corresponds in many respects to the National Guard):
  - (1) Forty-eight drills each year for fleet officers and men.
  - (2) Fifteen days active training duty each year for all fleet officers and men.
- (b) For Volunteer Class reservists, including seagoing, aviation, communication, intelligence, medical and marine groups, available for general and specialist duties, but generally not in training for specific mobilization assignments. (Some of these participate in drills or instruction on a voluntary basis, with Fleet Class or other groups):
  - (1) Fifteen days active duty for

training each year, for 25% of all officers and men.

- (c) Week-end voluntary training on Naval craft for both Fleet and Volunteer classes, with fuel and subsistence allowed.
- (d) Adequate Compensation for injury or death, not due to their own misconduct, for all officers and men on active duty, or on authorized missions, with or without pay.
- (e) Adequate and reasonable allowance of shipkeepers and division yeomen.
- (f) Suitable arrangements each year for the attendance, on active duty, of 1% of the officers and men of the Fleet class, at Navy specialist schools.

This by no means covers all that is necessary to properly train the Naval Reserve. When funds are available, there should be increases in the allowances for ammunition, fuel and equipment, 12 periods of equivalent duty should be allowed annually, in addition to the drills; 15 days of active training should be authorized each year for every Reservist who prepares himself during the year by participation in drills or instruction courses.

In considering the fundamental needs it should be kept in mind that the Naval Reserve is now operating on an appropriation which amounts to about

one-half of that allowed it several years ago. With the appropriation so seriously diminished, it is obviously very important to "ration" it in a manner that will, so far as possible, preclude seriously undermining the morale and readiness of the existing organization. That is the idea which has prompted the membership of the Naval Reserve Officers Ass'n. to formulate their recommendations as to fundamental minimum appropriation needs. Financing of these bare needs may be thus understood as the minimum requirement for maintaining the existing nucleus of a trained naval and marine reserve.

To more fully realize the Navy's Reserve personnel requirements the efficiency of the existing Naval Reserve must be further promoted by such coordination as will make a greater proportion of Reservists available for specific mobilization assignments and by expansion.

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## THE U. S. NAVY



## THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

**'First Ladies' To Sponsor Ships**

The First Lady of the Land and the First Lady of the Navy will act as sponsors for the Navy's new aircraft carriers, Enterprise and Yorktown.

An announcement from the Navy Department this week reveals that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of President Roosevelt, will sponsor the Enterprise, scheduled for launching in January, 1936, and that Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, will christen the Yorktown, to be launched next September. The Navy announcement follows:

"Secretary of the Navy Swanson announced today that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had accepted the Navy's invitation to serve as sponsor and to christen the new aircraft carrier Enterprise scheduled for launching in January, 1936.

"The President of the United States has invited Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of the Secretary of the Navy, to christen the Yorktown, naval aircraft carrier, which will be launched in September, 1935.

"Both the Enterprise and Yorktown are under construction by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Newport News, Va. They are of 20,000 tons displacement each, and are being built under the terms of the National Industrial Recovery Act, June 16, 1933, which provided President Roosevelt with the authority for construction of naval vessels within the terms and/or limits established by the London Naval Treaty of 1930.

"The keel of the Enterprise was laid on July 16, 1934, and on December 1, 1934, she was reported as being 20.8 per cent complete. Her contract date of completion is February 2, 1937.

"The keel of the Yorktown was laid on May 21, 1934, and she is now 25.7 per cent complete. She is scheduled for completion October 3, 1936."

**Serenade General Russell**

A custom that had its origin in Civil War days was carried out New Year's day when the Marine Band, under Capt. Taylor Branson, serenaded Maj. Gen. John H. Russell, Marine commandant, at his home at the Marine Barracks, Eighth and I streets southeast.

"This custom has become a beautiful tradition and I heartily approved of it and hope it will continue indefinitely," General Russell told the assembled bandmen. "The work of the band during the past year has been all that any commandant could expect. You have maintained gloriously your record as the Marine Corps Band."

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**Navy Transport Sailings**

USS Chaumont—Arrive Guam Jan. 8, 1935, leave Jan. 9; arrive Honolulu Jan. 19, leave Jan. 22; arrive San Francisco Jan. 30, leave Feb. 12; arrive San Pedro Feb. 14, leave Feb. 15; arrive San Diego Feb. 16, leave Feb. 18; arrive Canal Zone Feb. 27, leave March 2; arrive Guantanamo March 5, leave March 5; arrive Norfolk March 10 (overhaul).

**Navy Ensigns Exam.**

The Bureau of Navigation announced this week the schedule and general information regarding the examination of ensigns of Naval Academy class of 1933A for permanent appointment which is to be held the week of Feb. 11, 1935.

In a circular letter now being promulgated the Bureau said:

"(a) There will be very little call for general discussion in the answers required.

"(b) An ample margin of time has been allowed for the examination in all subjects. The time limit is set as a maximum rather than a minimum, and all the time necessary is allowed. On two of the days, there will be an examination in two subjects, and the time of beginning the second subject is mandatory.

"(c) Questions in Engineering and Electricity will, in general, be both practical and theoretical and will, in a general way, follow the questions in these

**Navy Press Notes**

San Pedro, Calif., Dec. 29. (AP)—The North Pacific Ocean from May 3 to June 10, 1935, will be a theater for the greatest game of mock naval warfare ever staged on the face of the globe, Adm. Joseph M. Reeves, commander in chief of the United States fleet, revealed today in announcing plans for the annual summer maneuvers of the Navy.

The announcement came on the eve of the formal notification to the United States Department of State of Japan's denunciation of the Washington naval treaty.

On May 3, the full complement of American surface ships, airplanes and submarines comprising the fleet, will sail from the mainland to operate in a "field" of 5,000,000 square miles. It will be bounded on the north by the Aleutian Islands, on the south by the Tropic of Cancer, on the east by the mainland of the United States, and on the west by Midway Island, 1,200 miles west of Honolulu.

Included in the force will be 177 surface ships, 447 airplanes of the High Seas Area force, the dirigible Macon, and approximately 55,000 officers and men. Four airplane carriers, nine light cruisers, fifty-six destroyers, nine mine layers, thirty-two submarines and thirty-nine auxiliary ships will be a part of the complement.

Mobilized in three Pacific Coast areas in April—the Los Angeles-San Diego, San Francisco, and Puget Sound districts—the fleet will engage in gunnery practice before the maneuvers.

Then the armada will steam westward, with the main force heading for Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, and a northern wing moving toward the lonely Aleutian Islands, off Alaska. Separating at Pearl Harbor, another powerful unit of the fleet will continue westward to Midway

subjects, which have been published in the Bureau of Engineering Bulletin No. 66, and following bulletins.

"(d) The time used (within the maximum allowed time) will not be considered in marking practical Navigation papers.

"(e) All standard publications will be allowed. The Air Almanac will be allowed in place of the Nautical Almanac.

"(f) The electrical examination will include Radio."

The following is a schedule of the examinations:

Feb. 11: Engineering—Part I (Steam and Internal Combustion).

Feb. 12: Engineering—Part II (Electrical).

Feb. 13: Forenoon—Seamanship, Afternoon—Navy Regulations.

Feb. 14: Forenoon—Ordnance and Gunnery, Afternoon—Military Law.

Feb. 15: Navigation (Practical)—Nautical Almanac 1934 will be required.

Feb. 16: Navigation and Piloting—Nautical Almanac 1934 will be required.

**Destroyer To USNA**

The USS Babbitt has been ordered to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, for duty under the Superintendent, Rear Adm. David Foote Sellers, USN. The destroyer has been assigned for the pur-

Island. With these three points as the apexes of a triangle 5,000,000 square miles in area, the three forces will start their tactics.

The salient point in the plans is the vastly increased scope of the fleet's air forces. The eighty-five giant long-distance reconnaissance planes will be placed under the command of Rear Admiral Alfred W. Johnson.

New York Herald Tribune

London, Dec. 29. (AP)—An American spokesman said tonight the possibility of an Anglo-American naval accord, if there is no naval treaty after 1936, may force Japan to drop her demands for naval parity.

As Norman H. Davis and Adm. William H. Standley, America's delegates to fruitless tri-power conversations here, sailed for home coincidentally with Japan's formal denunciation of the Washington treaty at Washington, the spokesman reiterated his assertion that Japan's action may draw Britain and the United States together on naval matters.

The Americans appeared confident such an accord will be made unless Japan proves willing to enter some agreement continuing the existing 5-5-3 ratios of the navies—something Tokyo has insisted she will never do.

The Japanese abrogation of the treaty, the Americans were represented as feeling, threatens the political stability of the Pacific and may lead to unrestricted ship building.

Washington Star

Buenos Aires, Dec. 23. (AP)—An international merchant fleet of American nations, flying the standard of the Pan-American Union, will be suggested by the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American commercial conference which meets in Buenos Aires next March.

The project, drafted by the Argentine organization committee, headed by Foreign Minister Saavedra Lamas, would grant special inter-American privileges to two ships from each nation which would make up the fleet under the Pan-American flag.

Ships of this "Pan-American" fleet would be given freedom from port fees and other governmental charges by nations which are members of the Pan-American Union to encourage inter-American trade and touring.

Washington Post

pose of instruction and training of midshipmen.

Upon the conclusion of the Babbitt's period in the Rotating Reserve, another destroyer in that status will replace her.

The USS Babbitt has been operating with Destroyer Division 28, training Naval Reserve divisions of the Eighth Naval District. Lt. Edward H. Doolin, USN, is in command of the vessel.

**Coast Guard News**

Coast Guard area commanders will gather in Washington, D. C., January 21, for their annual conference with the Commandant and Headquarters division heads.

Operating plans for next year will be discussed between the field and Headquarters leaders, while Commandant Harry G. Hamlet will receive a first hand report on conditions from the area chiefs. By the time of the meeting, the Treasury-Postoffice appropriation bill, carrying funds for the operation of the Coast Guard during the next fiscal year will probably have been reported to the House of Representatives by its committee on appropriations and there will be a fairly accurate knowledge of the amount of money which will be available next year.

Area commanders to attend the conference are: Capt. Eugene Blake, western area; Capt. H. H. Wolfe, northern area; Capt. J. F. Hottel, eastern area; and Capt. W. J. Wheeler, southern area.

Admiral Hamlet is recovering from a severe cold which sent him to the hospital last week and made necessary the cancellation of all engagements. He was discharged from the Washington Naval Hospital, January 1, and is recuperating at home.

The new cutter Onondaga, with Lt. Comdr. R. S. Patch commanding, has taken station at Astoria, Wash., after a trip which nearly circumvented the United States. Built at Bay City, Mich., the new 165-footer came through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, had her guns installed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and after a trip up the Potomac River to Washington, continued down the Atlantic Coast through the Panama Canal and up the Pacific Coast. The Red Wing, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Whitbeck commanding, which was relieved by the Onondaga, took station at Port Angeles, Wash., January 1.

The annual meeting of the Interdepartmental Board on International Service of Ice Observation and Ice Patrol will be held at Coast Guard Headquarters, January 17.

Admiral Hamlet will preside at the meeting. Present will be the Hydrographer of the Navy, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, the Director of the Bureau of Standards, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Fisheries, the other members of the Board. Lt. Comdr. Edward H. Smith, USCG, and Senior Physical Oceanographer, F. M. Soule, will come down from Woods Hole for the meeting. Lt. G. vanA. Graves, USCG, ice observation officer, will also be present.

Plans for a special survey of currents between Cape Fairwell and Flemish Cap, Greenland, will be discussed.

The cutters Sebago and Ponchartraine are transferring stations, the former going from New York to Norfolk, and the latter proceeding to New York City from the Virginia port. When the Sebago reached Norfolk, crews of the vessels, with a few exceptions, will exchange vessels, the crew of the Sebago going back to New York on the Ponchartraine and vice versa.



### Admiral Leahy's Report (Continued from First Page)

gress in the latter part of 1934 restored 10% of the 15% deduction formerly applied to the pay of naval personnel," it was stated. "This was a needed relief, but in view of increase in pay from twenty-five to one hundred and seventy-five per cent granted to other government services since 1908, compared to an increase of only eleven per cent to the Navy and Army, the pay of the Armed services is far below its pre-war level as compared with other Government services and is inadequate.

"At the proper time this bureau proposes to urge a general readjustment and revision upward in the pay of the Naval Service.

"The reenlistment allowance withheld by the current Economy Act should be returned to the enlisted men of the Navy. Economy legislation deprived men in the service of an allowance upon reenlistment which the law granted at the time they enlisted and which men now in the service believe they have a right to expect. Reenlistments have decreased from 93.5% in 1933 to 76.1% in 1934. If reenlistments continue to decrease, it will be economical as well as equitable to restore the reenlistment allowance."

#### Need For Additional Personnel

The Navigation Chief dwelt at length with the urgent need for additional personnel. He warned against continuing the present deficiency in enlisted strength and outlined the number of officers required for a treaty strength Navy.

Extracts from the report follow:

"It is the primary mission of this bureau to keep the personnel of the Navy, both with the respect to sufficient numbers and to adequate training, in instant readiness for war, or, if restrained from that complete accomplishment by lack of funds, to approximate it as nearly as possible. An unsatisfactory approximation with respect to numbers obtained during the fiscal year 1934.

"Repeated requests from vessels of the fleet for sufficient personnel to man essential battle stations, and to avoid a continuous and detrimental turn-over of enlisted personnel that is unavoidable with the existing shortage, have been received during the year.

"The seriousness of the personnel shortage in its effect on the fleet's readiness for war can not be over-emphasized and the Bureau considers that a permanent well-trained battle organization on all combatant ships of the Navy consisting of not less than 85 per cent of the war complement is essential to the national defense.

"This would require for the approved Operating Plan for the fiscal year 1935 a total of 86,615 enlisted men. However, appropriations for the year will permit the maintenance of an average force of only 81,500 men.

"Attention is again invited to the fact that to continue to operate the Fleet with an insufficient number of men is a serious menace to success in battle in the event of an unanticipated emergency. Combatant ships of the Fleet should at all times be prepared to meet an enemy.

#### 85% Complement Minimum

"After careful study this bureau has determined that 85% of complement is the minimum below which it is not safe to go. This percentage will give the lowest number of men with which ships of the Fleet can go into battle with a reasonable chance of success.

"The responsibility of this bureau for the provision of personnel extends beyond the active Fleet. Its plans for mobilization must contemplate, in addition, the full manning of vessels in reduced commission, the manning of vessels that are decommissioned, and the complementing of numerous auxiliaries that must be obtained from the Merchant Marine. It is considered essential, therefore, that every effort be made to secure a greater number of men in the regular service than the present allowance.

"A great building program has been laid down for the Navy and men and officers must be inducted into the service and trained in advance of the completion of ships. This necessitates careful planning and timely approval of the plans. It is certain that there must be a very considerable increase in the authorized number of line officers in the Navy. A thorough study shows that at least 7,000 line officers will be necessary to man the Treaty Navy, and it is the present intent of the bureau to request an increase to that number of the line.

"The Trammel-Vinson Authorization Bill approved March 27, 1934, practically doubles the Naval Aeronautical Force. This creates a difficult personnel problem which the bureau is prepared to meet in sufficient time provided the necessary funds are made available."

#### Housing Needs Cited

"Relief was not secured with respect to the officer housing situation at the Naval Academy which remains a definite hardship to officers assigned to duty at the Naval Academy. I wish, therefore, to renew a recommendation for the construction of apartment houses at the Naval Academy on Government property. Barracks for enlisted men at the Navy Yard, Mare Island; barracks at Hampton Roads, both at the Training Station and the Naval Air Station; and barracks at the Submarine Base, New London; are all urgently needed.

"It was necessary during the latter part of the fiscal year to discontinue furnishing transportation for dependent travel, on account of shortage of funds. In many cases dependents were transferred by private automobile, or tickets were purchased from personal funds and claim submitted. There are approximately 700 of these claims in the bureau that it will be necessary to hold until request can be made of Congress for additional funds."

#### Officer Strength

"The commissioned line of the Navy entered the fiscal year 1934 with 5,918 officers (including 56 extra numbers). This number was reduced by normal attrition to 5,790 on May 30, 1934. The Act of May 29, 1934, authorized the appointment as ensigns in the line all midshipmen who, in 1934 and hereafter, graduate from the Naval Academy; also all graduates of the class of 1933 who received a certificate of graduation and who were honorably discharged, upon their own application, if physically qualified and subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe. The graduation of the Naval Academy class of 1934, on May 31, 1934, added 332 new ensigns, and by June 30, 1934, 62 of those eligible from the class of 1933 were commissioned. The remainder of the class of 1933, who are eligible and who have applied, namely 33, were commissioned prior to August 1, 1934, the limiting date. The maximum strength attained during the year was that of June 30, 1934, at which time there were 6,132 officers (including 58 extra numbers).

"A study has been made of the number of officers required by years to man the Treaty Navy which is as follows:

Fiscal Year	Line Officers	Aviators
1935	6,319 including	965
1936	6,646 "	1,162
1937	7,284 "	1,549
1938	7,527 "	1,633
1939	7,780 "	1,760
1940	7,865 "	1,837
1941	7,926 "	1,908
1942	7,919 "	1,908

"The above figures include such numbers as are required for the Treaty Navy, and in addition the normal peacetime requirements of the shore establishments, the increase being for the new ships and aircraft as they are completed.

"The total number of officers of the line of the Navy was fixed by Act of August 29, 1916, as four per cent of the authorized enlisted strength of the Navy. This fixes the number of com-

missioned officers of the line at 5,490 (exclusive of additional numbers).

"To provide the additional officers needed for the Treaty Navy, Congress should be requested to increase the authorized strength of the line from 4 of the authorized enlisted strength to 5.1 which would allow 7,012 line officers. This increase will require maintaining the Naval Academy on a five-appointment basis."

#### Enlisted Personnel

"The naval appropriation act for the fiscal year 1934 provided funds under 'Pay, Subsistence and Transportation' for an enlisted strength of 79,700 men.

"The percentage of allowance to complement for the various ships for the years 1933 and 1934 are as follows:

Fiscal Year 1933	.....78.9%
Fiscal Year 1934	.....78.8%

"The decreased number of enlisted personnel appropriated for by Congress to man the ships of the Navy, as shown by the percentages in the table above, is not sufficient to maintain the battle efficiency of the vessels in full commission and it does not provide men to be trained for vessels to be commissioned upon mobilization.

"To provide men for the mobilization plan, ships in the current operating plan should be fully manned with complements of war strength."

#### May Change Pension Laws

The Veterans' Administration is studying inequalities in existing pension laws and regulations with a view to recommending some changes, it was revealed yesterday in the annual report of Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

The report did not intimate whether or not this study embraces the pensions of widows of the regular services, but in view of the many gross inequities between those pensions and other classes of pensions it is to be hoped that serious consideration will be given them.

"The provisions of the pension laws in effect on March 19, 1933," the report stated, "are generally applicable to those persons entitled to benefits on account of service prior to the Spanish-American War, and Public No. 2 carried forward the administrative provisions in the pension laws, as well as certain administrative provisions of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, for application to those with service on and after April 21, 1898. As a result, there have arisen numerous inequalities and legal questions indicating the need for specific administrative correction by Presidential regulations or by legislation if found necessary.

"Some of the disparities can be taken care of by veterans' regulations and to the extent to which this can be accomplished appropriate recommendations are being made to the President. The following is given as an illustration: Under the veterans regulations there is a provision for reduction of 50% of pension or emergency officers' retirement pay of persons who reside outside the continental limits of the United States, exclusive of Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone. Due to the fact that Public No. 141, in restoring benefits under prior laws on account of service in the War with Spain, including the Boxer Rebellion and Philippine Insurrection and the World War, does not provide for the application of this regulation to those benefits, appropriate recommendations have been made to the President for establishment of uniformity by cancellation of this particular regulation, now effecting a limited number of persons, many of whom are receiving benefits on account of service connected disability or death.

"As an example of legislative change, this Administration expects to recommend legislation to establish uniformity with reference to Federal taxation of pension, inasmuch as the present law requires taxation of pension benefits paid to veterans, including such benefits under the pension laws in effect on

March 19, 1933, and pension under Public No. 2, 73rd Congress, whereas compensation to World War veterans is not taxable. The taxation of pension definitely affects eligibility to monetary benefits in certain cases where exemption from Federal income tax is required.

"The Veterans' Administration is conducting a study of inequalities and complications under the existing laws for the purpose of making appropriate recommendations for legislation and/or veterans regulations which will serve to establish as far as practicable uniformity in the granting of veterans' relief and simplicity of administrative procedure."

#### Foreign Relations

Regarding the international relations of the United States, President Roosevelt in his message to Congress yesterday said:

"I cannot with candor tell you that general international relationships outside our borders are improved. On the surface of things many old jealousies are resurrected, old passions aroused; new strivings for armament and power, in more than one land, rear their ugly heads. I hope that calm counsel and constructive leadership will provide the steady influence and the time necessary for the coming of new and more practical forms of representative government throughout the world wherein privilege will occupy a lesser place and welfare a greater.

"I believe, however, that our own peaceful and neighborly attitude towards other nations is coming to be understood and appreciated. The maintenance of international peace is a matter in which we are deeply and unselfishly concerned. Evidence of our persistent and undeniable desire to prevent armed conflict has recently been more than once afforded.

"There is no ground for apprehension that our relations with any nation will be otherwise than peaceful. Nor is there ground for doubt that the people of most nations seek relief from the threat and burden attaching to the false theory that extravagant armament cannot be reduced and limited by international accord."

#### Retired Officers' Association

Maj. Gen. Lansing Beach, USA-Ret., formerly Chief of Engineers, and who has been a member of the Retired Officers' Association for the past several years, has assumed the duty of a General Counsellor for the Association.

When men of such high standing as General Beach has among officers of the United Services, take an active interest in the work of an organization such as the Retired Officers' Association, it cannot help but promote the interest of not only National Defense, but of the Officers and Enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

The Association is to be congratulated upon securing the active cooperation of Major General Beach.

The Retired Officers' Association, with headquarters in Los Angeles, Calif., has broadcast to all the uniformed services an appeal for financial assistance. This organization, whose officers serve without remuneration, is conducting an active campaign to point out the fallacy of the arguments advanced in some quarters to curtail the pay of the officer and enlisted man. Not an inconsequential part of the officers pay is his equity in the retired pay which he expects to receive upon the completion of his active duty. To be faced with the possibility of having this pay materially reduced is nothing short of calamitous.

The Retired Officers' Association is fighting not only its own battle but the battle of every officer now in the uniformed services.

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"The people are interested in the continued preparation and prestige of the Navy and will justify liberal appropriations for its maintenance and improvement."  
—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

BECAUSE OF THEIR BEARING UPON morale and efficiency, we appeal to the Congress now sitting to pay particular attention to the following pressing needs of the Armed Forces:

- 1—Immediate restoration of the 5 per cent pay cut and of longevity with full credit for service, and repeal of the ban on reenlistment bonuses.
- 2—Revision upward of pay schedules.
- 3—Establishment of Service widows upon the same pension status, at least, of widows of COC trainees.
- 4—More adequate retired pay for the Naval officers of the lower grades who will be forced to retire as a result of the selection system in force in the Sea Service.
- 5—Repeal of the obnoxious section 212 of the Economy Act limiting the employment opportunities of retired officers.

Each one of these proposals is meritorious, and each is demanded by justice and by the promotive effect it will have upon National Defense. There is not a single official of the Departments controlling directly or indirectly the men who form the first line of national protection, who has failed to emphasize in his annual report the importance of pay restoration and revision. Equally strong reasons are offered for the reestablishment of the enlistment bonus, which properly was looked upon as an inducement for the continuance of excellent men under the Flag. Service widows, who helped their husbands represent the United States, who accepted cheerfully the discomforts of low pay and distant hardships, are now drawing in many cases considerably less than that allowed to COC widows, whose husbands have been enrolled for six months or less. Rear Admiral Leahy, in his annual report, calls attention to the unfortunate predicament in the matter of pay which will be thrust upon the Naval officers, especially in the lower grades, who will be passed over for promotion. Surely these men will deserve better treatment from the government they have loyally served. And these men thrown upon the world without sufficient means to support themselves and their families should be given with officers now on the retired list the same opportunities for employment enjoyed by civilians. The latter may be drafted, but retired officers are on call for emergency duty at any moment the government determines. The mere statement of these needs ought to be sufficient for Congressional action; at least the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will not fail to impress them upon members of the Senate and House and to point out that to insure National Defense in its highest efficiency, contentment of the Armed Forces is essential.

THERE ARE OTHER MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE, of course, which are pressing for consideration by the Congress. Promotion reform for the Army, a fairer promotion system for the Navy and Marine Corps, increase of the personnel of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, including the Air, materiel provision for all the Services, comprehending extended modernization, mechanization and motorization of the Army, additional aircraft, and a building program to bring the Navy to Treaty strength, and increase in both training and personnel for the National Guard and for the Reserves of all the Services. It is fortunate the President sees eye to eye in most of these matters with the responsible heads of the Departments concerned. It is fortunate that the disposition of Congress, in spite of the peace propaganda which the Munitions Investigating Committee is spreading, is to grant the required legislation. Even Congress likely will go so far as to adopt the recommendations of the Baruch committee in preparation for the future, and while avoiding government production of munitions will at the same time take excess profits from the private firms so engaged. The men at the Capitol are not alarmed about the international situation and especially the attitude of Japan, as displayed by the scrapping of the Naval limitation treaties, but they are concerned, and they are determined to take the part of prudence and place the country in a position which will enable more effective defense.

WHAT MANNER OF MAN, so far as National Defense is concerned, is Donald R. Richberg, head of the National Emergency Council, to whom all proposed legislation other than matters requiring budget action, must be submitted? Why has the President conferred upon this citizen, who never has had any connection with National Defense, power to determine whether or not proposals formulated by experts and approved by the responsible Cabinet officials, shall be presented to Congress as in accord with the program of the President? Mr. Richberg is a lawyer; he attained prominence in connection with the presentation of labor's point of view in the Courts, he was more or less a dilettante in politics until the Roosevelt administration, then in the NRA he became involved in a controversy with General Johnson, which resulted in the latter's resignation, and now is the whole works in his control of the coordinating body of the New Deal, the National Emergency Council. Secretary Dern must obtain his consent to any reforms the Army desires, so must Secretary Swanson with respect to the Navy. And yet, under the law and in the eyes of the people, it is not Mr. Richberg who is responsible for the condition of the Armed Forces, but the Chiefs of the War and Navy Departments. We presume both Messrs. Dern and Swanson have the right of appeal to the President, but they are in the position of arguing for the adoption of their advice against another official, who, so far as the country is concerned, would not be blamed for anything that went wrong. The interposition of Mr. Richberg between the Secretaries and the President and the Congress has this further disadvantage—it makes for delay in decision. Jammed by proposals from every department, Mr. Richberg cannot humanly give instant attention to National Defense matters, no matter how willing he may be, or what interest he has in National Defense. Our criticism of the use being made of Mr. Richberg is not directed against him personally; we believe he is a friend of the Services, but it is directed against a method which will slow up procedure and arouse feeling that is not in the interest of good government.

## Service Humor

### There Ought to be a Law

The short, short story of two sailors, Bill and Nil on their first liberty.

Bill—"Here's a cafe; let's go in and get some eats."

Nil—"We can't go in there; don't you see the sign 'Home cooking'?"

Bill—"Can you feature that, 'home cooking', when they should be there tending to business."

### Grand Total

First Seaman—"How do you spend your income?"

Second Seaman—"About 30 percent for shelter, 30 percent for clothing, 10 percent for cigarettes and 20 percent for liberties."

First Seaman—"But that adds up to 120 percent."

Second Seaman—"That's right."

—USS Melville Job Order

### Point of View

Son—"Is a ton of coal very much papa?"

Father who is a fireman second—"That depends whether I am shoveling it in a hot fireroom on the ship or buying it here ashore."

—USS Tennessee Tar.

### A Really Big Shot

A certain brigadier general, in command of an army post, was fond of his garden. He enjoyed donning a pair of overalls and putting about among the flowers in his little plot.

He was so engaged one day when the rawest of rookies leaned over the fence and asked by way of opening the conversation, "You been in the army long?"

"For thirty years," said the general.

"Are you a corporal?"

"No."

"Are you a sergeant?"

"No," said the general.

"Well," observed the rookie, "you're certainly a hell of a soldier then."

—5th Corps Area News.

### Stock Issue

Q. M. Sergeant (to recruit fresh from the farm)—"Aren't those shoes comfortable?"

Recruit—"Yes."

Sergeant—"Then why do you shuffle about in them?"

Recruit—"I guess the string that holds them together is too short."

—The Sentinel.

### Tit For Tat

Small town storekeeper to farmer's wife—"You have been continually giving me pounds of butter which are slightly underweight."

Farmer's wife—"I'm sorry, but I lost my pound weight and have been using a pound of your sugar as the counterbalance."

—The Log.

### A Current Joke

A scientist has just discovered that plants grow better if the day is prolonged with artificial light. Further investigations prove that the plant which profits most from this treatment is the electric light plant.

—The Pointer.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

J. P. D.—We are informed that General Order No. 45 dated June 9, 1914 put into effect the requirement that time spent in the guard house would have to be made up for retirement. Any time spent in the guard house before the date of that order, we are informed, would not have to be made up for retirement.

L. E. W.—The Office of the Surgeon General informs us that you are No. 4 on the eligible list for promotion to the grade of Technical Sergeant, Medical Department.

G. C. W.—The Office of the Quartermaster General informs us that you are to be assigned to foreign service duty in April of this year. Your orders call for you to sail from New York City on April 4, for the Panama Canal Department.

N. B.—The Office of the Adjutant General informs us that the 21st Infantry landed on the Island of Mindanao, P. I., Oct. 5, 1900. The 12th Infantry sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 15, 1912.

S. M. T.—The Office of the Adjutant General informs us that the 35th Volunteer Infantry arrived in Manila, P. I., Oct. 4, 1899 and left the Philippines, Nov. 7, 1901. The 28th Infantry arrived in the Philippines Nov. 23, 1899, left Mar. 16, 1901.

## IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago  
Orders will be issued shortly directing Col. Frank C. Bolles, Inf., and Col. John J. Toffey, Inf., to inspect the various Infantry ROTO units in the East.

20 Years Ago  
Capt. Joseph W. Oman, USN, commander of the USS North Carolina, cables the Department from Beirut that the Russian Cruiser Askold has threatened to bombard the port of Tripoli, Syria.

30 Years Ago  
Maj. Walter A. Bethel, judge advocate, is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the Department of Columbia, and will proceed to Manila as judge advocate of the Department of Luzon.

50 Years Ago  
The Board of Officers having the subject under consideration has recommended a system of classifying petty officers and men of the Navy, which will doubtless be adopted. There will be petty officers of the first, second and third classes, and seamen of the first and second classes.

70 Years Ago  
We are promised a grand movement by Lee at Richmond, and our Army is alert and expectant. But, of late, Grant seems to have been little disturbed by the threats of his opponent, and many of our officers took advantage of the lull for Christmas furloughs.



# War Department Organized Reserves



# OFFICIAL ORDERS



# Navy Dept. Marine Corps

## ARMY ORDERS

**GENERAL OFFICERS**  
Brig. Gen. H. E. Knight, USA, from Boston, Mass., to Washington, D. C.  
Brig. Gen. C. S. Lincoln, USA, from Ft. Mason, Calif., to Washington, D. C.  
Maj. Gen. Malin Craig, USA, from Pres. of S. F., Calif., to Washington, D. C.

**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT**

MAJ. GEN. ARTHUR W. BROWN, The JAG.  
Maj. R. W. Brown, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to Washington, D. C.

**QUARTERMASTER CORPS**  
MAJ. GEN. LOUIS H. BASH, The QMG.  
Capt. W. W. Johnson, from Baltimore, Md., to Panama Canal Dept.

Maj. J. D. Hahn, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to San Juan, P. R.  
Capt. W. J. Allen, report to retiring board, Ninth Corps Area, for examination.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**  
MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG.  
Medical Administrative Corps  
2nd Lt. O. K. Andrews, from San Francisco, Calif., to Carlisle Bks., Pa.

**Army Nurse Corps**  
2nd Lt. Lucille R. Harris, report to retiring board, Fitzsimons Gen. Hospital, for examination.

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS**  
MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, The C. of E.

1st Lt. H. F. Hannis, from Los Angeles, Calif., to Ft. Logan, Calif.  
Capt. M. J. Noyes, from Norfolk, Va., to Panama Canal Dept.

1st Lt. E. G. Daly, from Panama Canal Dept., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT**  
MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM H. TSCHAPPAT, The C. of O.

Maj. G. P. Wilhelm, retired on account of disability, Dec. 31, with rank of lieutenant colonel.

**CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE**  
MAJ. GEN. CLAUDE E. BRIGHAM, The C. of CWS.

Capt. J. H. Bogart will proceed to his home, await retirement.  
Capt. P. F. Powers, from San Francisco, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept.

The following officers from Hawaiian Dept., to stations indicated: Maj. G. F. Umacht, to Pittsburgh, Pa.; and Capt. T. J. Ford, to Washington, D. C.

**CAVALRY**  
MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, The C. of Cav.

Maj. L. S. S. Berry, from Ft. McDowell, Calif., to Ft. Clark, Tex.  
Maj. E. L. Hubbard, from Pittsburgh, Pa., to Ft. McDowell, Calif.

Lt. Col. G. S. Patton, jr., from Ft. Myer, Va., to Hawaiian Dept.

The following officers from stations indicated to Philippine Dept.: Capt. R. F. Perry, Ft. Brown, Tex.; and 1st Lt. C. A. Sheidon, Ft. Bliss, Tex.

Maj. T. B. Apgar, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Brooklyn, N. Y.

**FIELD ARTILLERY**  
MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, Jr., The C. of FA.

Previous order relating to 2nd Lt. B. C. Patrick amended to read: from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Myer, Va.

Capt. W. L. Kluss, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Governors Island, N. Y.

**COAST ARTILLERY CORPS**  
MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. HASE, The C. of CAC.

1st Lt. P. B. Denson, from Ft. Winfield Scott, Calif., to Hawaiian Dept.

1st Lt. C. C. Carter, from Ft. Totten, N. Y., to Baltimore, Md.

**INFANTRY**  
MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, The C. of Inf.

1st Lt. George P. Howell, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Boston, Mass.  
Maj. P. S. Matthews, from Ft. Screven, Ga., to University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.

Lt. Col. C. H. Rice, from Philippine Dept., to Portland, Ore.  
2nd Lt. G. J. Higgins, from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

**AIR CORPS**  
MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULDS, The C. of AC.

2nd Lt. I. R. Selby, from Scott Fld., Ill., to Panama Canal Dept.  
1st Lt. R. E. Holmes, from Hawaiian Dept., to Crissy Fld., Calif.

**LEAVES**  
1st Lt. H. E. Walker, Cav., 2 months, 21 days, Jan. 10.  
Capt. J. W. McKenna, Inf., 1 month, 18 days, Mar. 31.  
Col. S. G. Shartie, CAC, 3 months, 17 days, Jan. 18.  
Capt. B. H. Lowry, QMC, 1 month, Jan. 2.  
Maj. L. M. Wheeler, Inf., 2 months, Jan. 2.

Capt. H. N. Gibson, Inf., 3 months, 23 days, Jan. 7.  
1st Lt. J. P. Kenny, AC, 1 month, 21 days, Jan. 2.

Maj. F. C. Hershberger, VC, 1 month, 22 days, Jan. 1.  
W. O. M. D. Morrow, 3 months, 28 days, Jan. 3.

W. O. Henry Hobson, 3 months, 11 days, Jan. 26.

## PROMOTIONS

### Cavalry

1st Lt. Christian Knudsen, to Captain, Dec. 1.

### Field Artillery

1st Lt. Charles R. Gildart, to Captain, Dec. 1; 1st Lt. Charles E. Hixon, to Captain, Dec. 1.

### Infantry

1st Lt. William B. Miller, to Captain, Dec. 1; 1st Lt. Richard C. Babbitt, to Captain, Dec. 1; 1st Lt. Hammond McD. Monroe, to Captain, Dec. 1.

### Air Corps

1st Lt. Francis B. Valentine, to Captain, Dec. 1.

## NAVY ORDERS

December 27, 1934

Lt. John F. Kennedy, det. USS Relief about Dec. 20; to Navy Retg. Sta., Los Angeles, Cal.

Comdr. Willard J. Riddick (MC), orders Nov. 1 modified; to Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass., instead 12th Nav. District.

Lt. (jg) Julius C. Early, jr. (MC), det. USS Chaumont about March 10; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Lt. (jg) Raymond A. Lowry (DC), det. USS Portland in Jan.; to Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va.

Comdr. Eugene H. Tricou (SC), det. as Off. in Chgo., Navy Freight Office, San Pedro, Calif., in Feb.; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) Henry S. Cone (SC), det. Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., in Feb.; to Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Lt. (jg) Willard C. Johnson (SC), det. Navy Yard, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in Feb.; to Det. Div. 6.

Gunner Daniel B. Shepherd, det. Ft. Air Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., in Dec; to Asiatic Station.

Ch. Mach. Percy R. Abrams, det. USS Whippoorwill about Jan. 15; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Elec. Joe M. Danielski, det. USS Idaho about Dec. 24; to USS Arkansas.

Elec. William L. Taylor, det. USS Oglala about Dec. 22; to USS Tennessee.

Ch. Pay Ck. William H. Gardner, det. Navy Purch. Office, San Francisco, Calif., in Dec.; to USS Maryland.

Ch. Pay Ck. Thomas A. Grigsby, det. USS Maryland about Jan. 2; to Navy Frt. Office, San Pedro.

Pay Ck. Louis J. Spore, det. USS Memphis in Jan.; to Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va.

Actg. Pay Ck. Robert E. English, to duty 11th Naval District.

December 28, 1934

Comdr. Alfred T. Clay, det. Office of Nav. Operations, Navy Dept., about Jan. 2; to USS Macon under instruction.

Lt. (jg) Herman E. Schieke, desp. orders Dec. 6 revoked; det. USS Wyoming in Dec; to c.f.o. USS Aylwin and on bd. as gunnery officer when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Guy W. Stringer, det. USS S-16; to USS S-11.

Rad. Elec. Faun S. Fritts, det. USS Holland on Jan. 15; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Elec. Irving C. Baker, to duty USS Mississippi.

Elec. Hugh C. Overstreet, to duty USS Lexington.

Elec. Earl W. Sloan, to duty USS Nevada.

Elec. Edwin H. Wallace, to duty USS Maryland.

## ASIATIC DESPATCH ORDERS

December 24, 1934

Lt. Walter W. Rocky, det. USS Black Hawk; to 13th N. Dist.

Lt. Errett R. Feeney (SC), det. USS Sacramento; to Rec. Ship at New York, N. Y.

Lt. (jg) James P. Dowden (SC), to Nav. Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va.

Bosn. Charles A. Parsons, to USS Canopus. Ch. Pharm. Frederick O. Ball, det. Nav. Hosp., Canacao; to Rec. Ship at San Francisco.

December 29, 1934

Lt. (jg) Ralph W. Elden, det. Battleship Div. 1, Battle Force, about Feb. 15; to USS Detroit.

Lt. (jg) Jack R. George (MC), det. Nav. Air Sta., Norfolk, Va., in March; to USS Chaumont.

Lt. (jg) William P. Locke (MC), det. CCC Cold Spring, N. Y., about Feb. 1; to resignation accepted effective March 31.

Lt. Cdr. Frank V. Davis (DC), det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., in March; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo.

Lt. Jesse William Miller, jr. (DC), det. USS Texas; to Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Virgil H. Traxler (DC), det. Nav. Dispensary, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash., in Jan.; to USS Lexington.

Lt. Cdr. Roy L. Koester (SC), det. Nav. Ammun. Depot, St. Julien's Creek, Va., in Feb.; to Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Ch. Bosn. William S. Burns, desp. ora. Nov. 24 revoked; continue duty USS Chester.

Ch. Bosn. Lafayette P. Guy, det. duty USS Whippoorwill; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Bosn. Carl F. Janson, det. USS Oglala about Dec. 26; to USS Whippoorwill.

Mach. Bartholomew H. Faherty, det. USS Melville about Jan. 1; to USS Whippoorwill.

Rad. Elec. Robert D. Lagle, det. USS Utah about Dec. 22; to USS Pennsylvania.

Actg. Pay Ck. Robert E. English, det. 11th Nav. Dist., San Diego; to USS Chester.

December 31, 1934

Ens. Levering Smith, ora. Dec. 21 revoked. Continue duty USS Texas.

Lt. (jg) John A. Workman (MC) det. Nav. Med. School, Wash., D. C.; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C., Jan. 2, 1935.

Lt. (jg) John L. Chew, det. USS Overton about Jan. 10; to c. f. o. USS Monaghan and on board when commissioned.

Lt. (jg) Charles J. Hardesty, jr., det. USS Manley; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass.

Lt. (jg) Robert E. Hudson, ora. Nov. 23 revoked. Continue duty USS Astoria.

Lt. (jg) George H. Wales, det. USS S-11; to USS S-16.

Lt. (jg) Sinclair B. Wright, det. USS Detroit about Feb. 10; to USS Aylwin.

Ens. Alton E. Parker, det. USS Texas about Feb. 10; to USS Hull.

Ch. Pay Ck. Howard N. Balling, det. Bu. S. & A., Navy Dept., in Feb.; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

## MARINE CORPS

December 31, 1934

Maj. James E. Betts, ora. to MB, Quantico, Va., for duty with the Fleet Marine Force, modified to MB, NPF, Indian Head, Md., to report not later than Jan. 11.

Maj. Clyde H. Metcalf, on Jan. 2 det. MB, Nav. Yard, Wash., D. C., to Hdqs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Raymond T. Pressnell, det. Hdqs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., ordered to his home, and retired on April 1.

The following named officers have been promoted to the grades indicated, subject to confirmation, on Dec. 27 with rank from the dates shown opposite their names:

Maj. Den Kalbfleisch, May 29, No. 2; Capt.

Charles W. Pohl, May 29, No. 2; 1st Lt. Luther S. Moore, June 4, No. 3.

January 3, 1935

1st Lt. Luther S. Moore, ora. to MB, Norfolk Nav. Yard, Portsmouth, Va., modified. Assigned to duty as NAS, Pensacola, Fla. Delay reporting until Feb. 5.

1st Lt. Nicholas J. Pusel, ora. to Dept. of the Pacific modified. On arrival San Francisco, Calif., via USS Chaumont Jan. 30, ordered to duty at NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Feb. 8.

2nd Lt. James B. Lake, jr., det. MB, Quantico, Va., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla. Delay reporting until Feb. 5.

2nd Lt. Robert R. Porter, about Jan. 30 det. MB, Nav. Yard, Phila., Pa., to NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to report not later than Feb. 5.

## Coast Guard Orders

Lt. Comdr. C. H. Peterson, det. Unalga, effective upon relief by Lt. Comdr. P. W. Collins, and assigned Office of Inspector, Eastern Area.

Lt. Comdr. P. W. Collins, det. Mojave, effective upon relief by Lt. R. H. Furey, and assigned as executive officer, Unalga.

Lt. R. H. Furey, det. Antietam, effective Feb. 1, 1935, and assigned as executive officer, Mojave.

Boatswain Harry Funk, det. Apache, effective Feb. 4, 1935, and assigned Coast Guard Air Station, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Boatswain Albert Van DeVenter, det. Pulaski, and assigned Chelan.

Boatswain Vladimir Nikolsky, det. Tingard, and assigned Pulaski, effective upon relief by Boatswain W. C. Gill.

Chief Pharm. Mate Theodore LeBlanc, appointed Pharmacist (Acting) as of Dec. 26, 1934.

Chief Pharm. Mate Max H. Lanke, appointed Pharmacist (Acting) as of Dec. 26, 1934.

Chief Pharm. Mate Robert W. Wechter, appointed Pharmacist (Acting) as of Dec. 26, 1934.

Chief Pharm. Mate David G. Higgins, appointed Pharmacist (Acting) as of Dec. 26, 1934.

Boatswain W. C. Gill, det. Tahoe and assigned Tingard.

Boatswain Ralph Whitehouse, placed on retired list as of Jan. 1, 1935.

Boatswain (L) H. B. Tuttle, det. Squan Beach Station and assigned Oak Island Beach Station.

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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Navy Selections Board Appointed**—Secretary of the Navy Swanson has ordered a Selection Board to convene in the Navy Department on Feb. 4, 1935, to recommend officers of the Line of the Navy in the rank of Lieutenant Commander for promotion to Commander.

Rear Adm. Thomas C. Hart, USN, Commander Cruiser Division 6, Scouting Force, has been appointed President of the Board and additional members will be: Rear Adm. Claude C. Bloch, USN, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, Navy Department; Rear Adm. Clark H. Woodward, USN, Member of the General Board, Navy Department; Rear Adm. Adolphus E. Watson, USN, Commander Destroyers, Scouting Force; Rear Adm. Harry L. Brinser, USN, Director of Shore Establishments, Navy Department; Rear Adm. Frederick J. Horne, USN, President of the Naval Examining Board, Navy Department; Rear Adm. Samuel W. Bryant, USN, Commander Battleship Division 2, Battle Force; Rear Adm. Manley H. Simons, USN, Director of Fleet Training, Navy Department; Rear Adm. William S. Pye, USN, under instruction at the Naval War College, Newport, R. I.; Lt. Comdr. Ralph S. Riggs, USN, will serve as Recorder of the Board.

The Board will be instructed to select about 60 officers for promotion.

Records of all Lieutenant Commanders who, on June 30, 1935, will have served in that grade for a period of four years, will be submitted to the Board for its consideration.

Attention of those officers eligible for consideration is called to the provisions of paragraphs 4 and 5, Article 1655, Navy Regulations, and to foot-note 24 as amended, of Section 1283, Naval Courts and Boards. The latter reference provides, only at the request of the officer concerned, for a special board of medical examiners in the case of any officer whose medical record may indicate his possible unfitness for promotion. These special boards may be convened by Unit Commanders without special authority from the Department, and the reports of the boards will be forwarded to the Office of the Judge Advocate General. Unit Commanders will furnish the Bureau of Navigation with the names of such officers as are authorized to appear before special boards of medical examiners.

**Senate Chairman Favors MacArthur Program**—Whole-hearted approval of the report of General Douglas MacArthur as Chief of Staff has been voiced by Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, chairman of the Senate Military Committee.

"The annual report of General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army," the Senator said in a statement to Universal Service, "should be carefully studied by every citizen.

"This document is much more than an annual report. It is a modern, clear and logical presentation of the purposes, the aims and the necessities of our National Defense establishment. It reflects the considered judgment of an outstandingly brilliant professional soldier, citizen and devoted public servant.

"To my mind, this document also is an historical, constructive, contribution to the understanding of our correct military policy and the continuing action neces-

sary to carry out that policy.

"I hope that every citizen may have the opportunity to read and ponder General MacArthur's report. In doing so it should be borne in mind that, in the last analysis, our military policy is simply another name for our National Insurance policy. Unless that policy is backed by the assets and resources of a proper military establishment; unless the premiums on that policy, in the form of sufficient annual appropriations, are paid; our National Insurance, and with it the security of our National existence, will lapse."

**Senate Military Committee**—Business ahead of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Senator Sheppard, of Texas, Chairman, centers for the present on several hundred nominations for army promotions, which have accumulated at the War Department since the last Congress adjourned. The consideration of these by the Committee and subsequent confirmation by the Senate are very largely routine matters. There seems to be few, if any, cases where any controversy will arise. The President will forward these Army nominations at an early day.

In most matters of legislation affecting the Army at this session, the present intention seems to be to await action at the House and of the Capitol. The fireworks will be seen there first, as to Army promotion enactments and provision for a larger Air Corps and their reorganization plans.

There are two vacancies in Senate Military affairs in seats hitherto held by Senators Reed, of Pennsylvania, and Patterson of Missouri.

**The Service Budgets**—The Budget, with recommendations on annual appropriations for the uniformed services, will be sent to the Capitol Monday next. The Army appropriations subcommittee, Representative Parks, of Arkansas, Chairman, plans to begin hearings about one week later. The make-up of this subcommittee of five is a matter of uncertainty. It may have four Democrats and one Republican, in lieu of three-two arrangement in the last Congress, in which case Representative Powers, the junior Republican member, might be assigned elsewhere. At least one Democratic Representative will be designated to serve with Representatives Parks and Blanton of Texas.

Representative Cary, of Kentucky, Democrat, is slated for the chairmanship of the subcommittee on naval appropriations, that frames the Navy appropriation bill. The only other survivor of the last campaign from this subcommittee of five is Representative Bucklee, Republican of Illinois.

**Vinson to Push Ship Construction**—"Straight ahead with Navy construction", said Representative Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, as the session of Congress opened. "We await the bills from the Navy Department and will map out our committee program more definitely after these have been received and vacancies in the committee from the last Congress have been filled.

"The budget on new construction, I understand, will be taken up by the appropriations subcommittee," continued Mr. Vinson, "early in February and hearings will be given about that time."

Department sponsored legislation to provide for an increase in the Line of the Navy to 7,012 officers will be the first matter to be taken up by the House Naval Affairs Committee, it was announced at the Committee this week. The bill is now at the Bureau of Budget and is expected to be sent to Congress within the next week or so. President Roosevelt has already studied the measure and given it his approval, so the Budget action is merely formal.

The Staff Corps personnel bill is also expected to be sent to Congress within a short time. It is now in the Office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy being whipped into legal shape. Essentially it is the same bill which the Navy Department proposed in the last Congress, amended to provide for selection to the grades of lieutenant and lieutenant commander with elimination of those not selected. There will be no limitation on the number of officers selected in these grades, subject, of course, to the selection and promotion of the Line running mates, and the board will act on these two grades much as a "plucking board," with the rate of selection running very high, it is said.

There are five vacancies in the membership of the House Naval Affairs to be filled in its reorganization for this Congress. These are places held by John Burke, of California, Democrat, who was not a candidate for reelection; Delegate L. L. McCandless, of Honolulu, Democrat; Fred Britten, of Illinois, former Republican chairman, who was defeated for reelection; Ralph T. Eltse, of California, Republican; and Nathan L. Strong, of Pennsylvania, Republican.

Numerous applications have been filed by Representatives for assignment to this committee, which is a very popular one with men of both parties from districts on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard. It may be a week or more before the party caucus authorities, who have jurisdiction in such matters, reach decisions about these committee assignments.

There is every prospect that the Naval Affairs Committee will have much business to consider with several bills to recommend to the House for its action.

**Macon Proves Value**—Reports received recently in the Navy Department revealed that the USS Macon had, while taking part in the December Fleet Maneuvers, made possible the rescue of four naval aviators of the USS Cincinnati who had been forced down at sea 300 miles off the California coast.

The USS Macon was 145 miles from the spot, where the planes were reported to have landed, when she picked up a message which had been broadcast to all ships, some of which were but half her distance away. Cutting through the air at a ground speed of 80 knots, the Macon reached the area to be searched, in one hour's time. The four fighting planes of the airship were launched, two on either side, and immediately began a spiral to search for the missing planes. Within the hour one of the Macon planes reported contact. The Macon promptly broadcast the information that the planes were located and that she was circling the spot. The USS Cincinnati, 60 miles away, made smoke and from this observation her bearing from the Macon was transmitted to her. She arrived on the scene at sunset. In the meantime, the USS Portland had answered the Macon's call and proceeded to pick up the personnel and one of the planes.

The Macon, taking her 4 planes aboard, departed for the San Francisco area where she carried out her night's schedule and proceeded the following morning through the Golden Gate with the Fleet.

Many other ships of the Fleet were half the Macon's distance to the fallen airplanes, but the Macon spotted them first, thanks to her speed—three times that of surface craft;—and her observation range—many times that of vessels without her advantage of height. Nor were her speed and observation powers her only advantage in the rescue work. She was able to extend her scouting range by dropping out her four planes. Even when twilight has fallen on the surface, the planes can see the Macon above the lighter skies and hook on to her. This advantage extends the time of operations. Furthermore, the Macon can drop and take on her planes without pausing in her dash against darkness and without need of heading into the wind. Thus again is the time for search extended.

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## The U. S. Naval Reserve

(Continued from Page 383)

ation of the Naval Reserve to the greater size necessary for meeting the needs of the fleet after it is brought to Treaty strength. The members of the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers Association have from time to time given expression to opinions and recommendations on these requirements which will now be mentioned.

The existing training ships manned and operated during peace-time by organized Naval Reserve crews to supplement armory training, are of obsolete types and depreciated to an extent involving high maintenance and repair expense. Replacement of these by modern training ships of a type not subject to treaty limitations, but which would be available for wartime service in guarding the trade lanes at sea, has been urged and seems to be an important necessity for training the personnel intended for sea duties. The provision of such ships would also afford a collateral benefit in that they would probably increase the flotilla strength for the fleet.

It seems to be currently expected that the necessary expansion of regular Navy personnel will probably lag somewhat in the wake of the fleet requirements, when augmented by additional units and replacements now under construction or contemplated. It has been indicated by the Navy Department that some of the Naval Reserve personnel, seagoing and aviation, will be utilized on active duty for periods up to three years, during the prospective temporary shortage of regular Navy officers and men. This seems very desirable because it tides over a shortage in regular personnel and, at the same time, effectively promotes the training of the Naval Reserve.

### Increase In Strength Of The Reserve

The Navy looks to the Merchant Marine to provide an important component for our wartime naval force. The Merchant Marine class of the Naval Reserve was established for the purpose of enrolling and organizing the personnel of our merchant ships, and familiarizing them with the Naval duties they would be called to perform, upon mobilization of the country's defense forces. The need under this heading has been indicated as (a) further enrollments in the Merchant Marine class of capable personnel and (b) provision for their indoctrination in naval usage and practice.

It would seem logical that all classes of the Naval and Marine Reserves be enlarged in proportion to the growth of the navy and, in fact, it might well be within the policy of the Department to consider that a larger Navy would require a Reserve in even greater proportion than that now existing. The personnel of the Reserve may be trained and kept available at a much lower annual cost than a similar number in the regular service and, provided this Reserve Force is given drills and training indicated as necessary in the first part of this article, it should have a sufficient degree of efficiency to fill that space which exists between the peace-time and wartime requirements.

Some groups have been substantially increased during the last few years, even in the face of reduced appropriations. There has been no growth, however, in the Fleet class consisting of the drilling organizations constituting reserve naval crews for ships of the Fleet. According to the table of organization for the Fleet Class each Fleet Division is intended to be a reserve crew consisting of 4 Line officers and 76 enlisted men in various ratings. Though only 56 of the Fleet class enlisted men are now allowed in a Fleet Division, a number of the divisions in the country have a full reserve crew of 76, and in some instances carry even a greater number on their rolls, who are currently performing drills and preparing themselves for specific mobilization billets. These 20 additional men carried in a great many of the Fleet Divisions to bring their strength up to that required by the table of organization, are of the Volunteer class who are not allowed drill pay, and they are performing this duty right alongside of other men who

enjoy a drill pay status. Needless to say, with some men in an organization being paid and others dented pay, it is not always possible to maintain the highest state of morale. The Association has strongly urged that drills and training with pay be authorized for the full reserve crew of 76 men which a Fleet Division is required to furnish under the table of organization, and in accordance with the intent of the basic Naval Reserve law. Such an addition of 20 men to each Fleet Division would be an act of simple justice where these men are already performing duty and would result in an economical expansion for organizations which do not, as yet, have the full reserve crew of 76 men enrolled. The overhead expenses for administration, officers, inspector-instructors, armories and equipment, would not be increased by requiring each Fleet Division to furnish a full reserve crew of 76 men.

### Policies

There is a rather widespread feeling among the members of the Naval Reserve Officers Assn. that the Naval Reserve should have a greater voice in the decisions that must be made from time to time on questions of appropriations and other problems which Reservists consider vital to their service. It is understood the Navy Department is now considering the advisability of establishing a Naval Reserve Advisory Board, the membership of which would comprise representatives of the General Board, the Office of Naval Operations, the Bureau of Navigation, and Reserve Officers, not on permanent active duty, representing the various parts of the country and various groups of Reservists. Such a Naval Reserve Advisory Board, if established, would seem to have great possibilities for benefiting the Naval service by perhaps insuring

better coordination of the Naval Reserve with the regular Navy.

It would bring the field viewpoint of the Naval Reserve to the attention of the Navy Department and make for a better understanding in the Reserve of the Department's problems and policies. The Reserve, as a large civilian component, could thus more intelligently conform to the Navy's requirements and re-enforce the Department's efforts in the legislative locality from which all policies must receive their vital support.

In a number of the maritime States, drilling units of the Fleet class of Reserve, comprising reserve crews for Naval ships and Marine companies, are enrolled as Naval Militia in much the same manner as the National Guard is carried on the rolls of the organized militia of such States. Some of these Naval Militia organizations were in operation quite a few years before the Federal Naval Reserve was established. By affiliation with the Naval Reserve such organizations have the benefit of greater federal support and encouragement. The State cooperation is important, giving these organizations an additional local good will, free use of armories and other support in return for which the States are benefitted by having these Naval forces as a part of their defense system, to maintain peace and tranquillity within their borders. The Naval Reserve Officers Association has urged that this cooperation from the States be given such encouragement and recognition as will insure its continuation and growth.

### Joint Board on Reserve Problems

The several matters set forth hereinbefore were included in recommendations adopted by the N. R. Officers Assn. in December 1933, and were duly submitted to the Chief of the Bureau of

Navigation, Rear Admiral William D. Leahy, USN, Navy Department. Thereupon they were referred by the Bureau to a Joint Board comprising Navy and Naval Reserve officers, as follows:

Rear Admiral A. P. Fairfield, USN, President.

Captain D. W. Bagley, USN, Bu. Nav.

Captain W. O. Spears, USN, Bu. Nav.

Comdr. N. W. Pickering, USNR, of Conn.

Lt. Comdr. E. H. Walberg, USNR, of Phila. and N. J.

Lt. Comdr. F. M. Harris, USNR, of California.

Lt. Comdr. C. T. Fredrickson, SO, USNR, of Minn.

Lieut. H. F. Dobbs, USNR, of Georgia.

Lieut. H. E. Dow, USNR, of Boston.

Lieut. W. R. Gaines, USN, Recorder.

The Board considered the various needs and problems of the Naval Reserve during the week commencing October 1, 1934 and agreed on findings and recommendations, concerning which it is understood the Navy Dept. will shortly make some pronouncement to the Naval Reserve. The general feeling in the Navy Dept. and in the Naval Reserve Officers Assn. seems to be that the findings and recommendations of this Joint Board are going to be very valuable in promoting the morale, efficiency and usefulness of the Naval Reserve and members of the Association are looking forward to the future with an increased confidence.

### Naval Officer Speaks

Teneff, N. J.—Capt. W. K. Riddle, USN, addressed the Officers of the 310th Infantry at a recent regular meeting in the Knickerbocker Club, Teneff, N. J., on "The Necessity of Fostering our National Defenses." There was a large and appreciative attendance of officers and guests.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal, Department of Education.

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## Personals

Cadet Howard N. Smallby and his room mate, Cadet George C. McDowell, US Corps of Cadets, spent the Christmas holidays with Cadet Smallby's parents, Col. and Mrs. Howard R. Smallby, in Rochester, N. Y.

Mrs. F. O. Melcher, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Maj. and Mrs. W. F. Heavey, at Cleveland, Ohio, where Major Heavey is stationed as assistant to the Division Engineer of the Great Lakes Division, Army Engineers.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. W. W. Taylor, Jr., has returned to her home at 4420 Roland Ave., Baltimore, Md., after spending two months in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Maj. and Mrs. Arthur R. Harris have recently completed a pleasure trip around South America. Sailing down the west coast of South America, they visited the principal ports and also Lima, Peru, and Santiago, Chile. Then crossing over the Andes via the picturesque "southern lake route" they visited Buenos Aires, Santos, Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and then the cities on the northern coast of South America. Major Harris is the Military Attache to the five Central American Republics and Panama.

Lt. Francis E. Kidwell, SC, USA, and Mrs. Kidwell announce the birth of a daughter at the Station Hospital, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, on Dec. 27, 1934. Mrs. Kidwell is the daughter of Mrs. Thomas Daly of New York City and Long Branch, N. J.

On his first visit to Governors Island since his appointment as The Quartermaster General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Louis H. Bash was greeted by a thirteen-gun salute from the batteries of Ft. Jay, Wednesday morning, upon his arrival from Washington, D. C.

General Bash conferred with Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, commanding the Second Corps Area, and later inspected the Quartermaster activities on the island, of which Col. John R. Hanan, Corps Area Quartermaster, is in charge.

Following officers of the Panama Canal Department sailed on the USAT Chateau Thierry Dec. 28, for New York:

Col. Richard I. McKenney, CAC.  
1st Lt. William L. Scott, Jr., AC.  
2nd Lt. William J. Bell, AC, and David W. Hutchinson, AC.  
Capt. Frank J. Lawrence, Inf., sailed for Puerto Rico.

Col. and Mrs. George Chase Lewis and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lucian Dent Booth

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Jointly gave a tea dance the afternoon of Dec. 27 at the Officers' Club, Governor's Island, N. Y., to introduce their daughters, Miss Flora Louise Lewis and Miss Catharine Tompkins Booth. The hostesses were assisted in receiving by Mrs. James Clarke Manning, grandmother of Miss Lewis, while the debutantes were assisted by the Misses Rosalie Williams, Juliet Baldwin, Mary Bissell, Eleanor Blackington, Meredith Haines, Sue Hardenbergh, Ruth Heilmann, Louise Herron, of Washington, D. C., Helen Kirkland, Ormella Marvin-Smith, Rye, N. Y., Falvia Pittroff, of Baltimore, Md., Barbara Bainbridge, Hebe Reynolds, Ann Simpson, Laird Van Winkle, Patricia Robinson and Virginia June Lewis.

The eight hundred guests were served from two beautifully appointed tea tables with huge bouquets of red roses in the center. During the afternoon the tables were presided over by Mesdames Dennis Nolan, William E. Cole, Frederick R. Harris, Fred U. S. Chamberlain, Harry Mitchell, Theodore Baldwin, Oliver H. Dockery, James Finch, John Kelly, James Magie, Edward McNeil, Samuel Morris, George Baird, Alfred Norris, George A. Nugent, Joseph Ramée, Charles Reynolds, George Roberts, Frederick B. Robinson, Arthur Walcott, Albert Williams, Ben Carroll, Hartley Glafhe and the Misses Elizabeth Jones and Augusta Dockery.

Miss Lewis wore a gown of turquoise blue taffeta with a corsage of yellow orchids while Miss Booth wore white crepe trimmed with kolinsky fur and carried red roses. Mrs. Booth wore hunters' green trimmed with gold and a corsage of orchids. Mrs. Lewis was in Eleanor blue georgette with gloves and shoes to match and wore an orchid corsage.

Miss Lewis is a graduate of the Brearley School, the Petite Ecole Florentine, and is a student at Bryn Mawr College. Miss Booth at present is attending Junior College at Halton Arms School, Washington, D. C.

Lt. Perry McC. Smith, CAC, USA, and Mrs. Smith announce the birth of a son, Perry McCoy, at the Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1934.

## Weddings and Engagements

Capt. Charles Morrison Austin, USN, and Mrs. Austin, at a New Years Day At Home, announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary, to Lt. (Jg) Alvin Franklin Richardson, USN, son of Mrs. H. L. Rhodes, of Ackerman, Miss., and the late Dr. A. F. Richardson. The wedding will take place at the quarters of Captain and Mrs. Austin at the Naval Ammunition Depot, Bremerton, Wash., on Jan. 23, 1935.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lucian Dent Booth have announced the engagement of their daughter, Catharine Tompkins Booth, to Horace Ely Britton, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berry Britton of New York City.

Miss Booth's father is now the Ordnance Officer on the staff of Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan. She is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Austin Dickinson Middleton of New York City and the great-granddaughter of the late Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, USA.

Miss Booth is a member of the graduating class, Junior College, Holton Arms School, Washington, D. C., and was presented to society on December 27th.

Mr. Britton was graduated from Kent School and Lehigh University and is a member of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.



MRS. ROBERT J. SCHNEIDER, JR.

Who, before her marriage to Mr. Schneider, Dec. 26, 1934, was Miss Mary Thomas McMillen, daughter of Capt. Fred Ewing McMillen, SC, USN, and Mrs. McMillen.

He is a grandson of Horace S. Ely, founder and president of the real estate firm of Horace S. Ely & Co., New York, with which firm he is now associated.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Spoerry announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Barbara and Lt. Charles Lee Heitman, Jr., of West Point, N. Y., son of Mrs. Stella Heitman of Spokane, Wash. The wedding will take place in June in Lincoln, Nebr.

Miss Spoerry has received her Masters degree from the University of Nebraska, where she joined the Delta Delta Delta sorority. Last year she attended the University of Lyon in France, where she received the Certificate d'Etudes Francals, and Certificate d'Etude Pratiques de Francals.

Miss Spoerry is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and this winter is connected with the University of Nebraska faculty. Lieutenant Heitman has attended the University of Idaho where he is a member of Kappa Sigma, and is a graduate of the United States Military Academy. The couple will reside in West Point, where Lieutenant Heitman is an instructor in the Academy.

The wedding of Miss Marie Louise Duncan, daughter of Comdr. Greer A. Duncan, CEC, USN, and Mrs. Duncan, to Lt. Robert Francis Jones, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Henry Jones of Duluth, Minn., took place at 4 o'clock in St. Alban's Church, Washington, D. C. Rev. C. T. Warner performed the ceremony. The church was decorated with smilax and the altar was banked with Easter lilies.

Dressed in a white crepe gown embroidered with small pearl beads and wearing a lace veil which was fastened to a lace cap, the bride walked to the altar with her father. She carried calla lilies.

Mrs. James Leeper of Norfolk was the matron of honor, wearing a blue crepe gown and small blue hat and carrying pink roses. The maid of honor was Miss Virginia Voeth, whose gown was of rose crepe and who carried pink roses.

Lieutenant Jones had as his best man his brother, Mr. Stephen E. Jones of Erie, Pa. The ushers, all in full dress uniforms, included Lt. Comdr. Leslie E. Gehres, Lt. Lester K. Rice, Lt. Wendell G. Switzer, Lt. (Jg) James E. Leeper, Lt. (Jg) George H. Moffett, Lt. (Jg) William A. Moffet, Jr., Lt. (Jg), Richard K. Anderson, and Midshipman Greer A. Duncan, Jr. Upon completion of the ceremonies, the ushers formed an arch of steel with their sabers, under

which the bride and bridegroom marched.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's parents at 2501 Calvert St. There the bride performed the traditional Navy custom of cutting the wedding cake with the sword of the bridegroom.

Later Lieutenant and Mrs. Jones left for California, where they will make their home at Coronada. Mrs. Jones wore a navy blue knit dress with navy blue coat, hat and slippers.

Mrs. Jones is a graduate of Penn Hall in Chambersburg, Pa., and also attended Mrs. Semple's School in New York. Lieutenant Jones was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1931 and from the Aviation School, Pensacola, Fla. He is an aviator in the Navy.

Out-of-town guests attending the wedding included the mother of the bridegroom, Mrs. Stephen H. Jones, who brought with her from Duluth, Minn., Mlle. Leval, and Mrs. Stephen E. Jones, sister-in-law of the bridegroom.

Maj. Ludwell Lee Montague, assistant professor in history at the Virginia Military Institute, First Lieutenant in the Cavalry Reserve, son of Maj. Jeffrey G. A. Montague, USA-Ret., of "Lowland Cottage", Ware Neck, Gloucester Co., Va., was married Dec. 23, 1934, in Ware Church, Gloucester. His bride was Miss Fanny Burwell Catlett, of Gloucester, C. H., sister of the late Lt. Landon Carter Catlett, Jr., AC, USA.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Mrs. Hortense Fish Brigham, of Glencoe, Ill., to Lt. Col. Charles Albert Chapman, USA. The wedding took place at Glencoe, Ill., Dec. 26, 1934.

Colonel and Mrs. Chapman will be at home after February 1 at 815 West University St., Champaign, Ill.

## Marines at Air Meet

Secretary Swanson announces that he has authorized the attendance of four squadrons from Aircraft One, Fleet Marine Force, at the All-American Air Races to be held at Miami, Fla., Jan. 10-12. The squadrons, which are based at Quantico, will give demonstrations of service formation flying, but will not participate in the racing events.

Brig. Gen. George Richards, USMC, the Paymaster of the Marine Corps, who will accompany the squadrons to Miami, will be piloted by Capt. Harold C. Major, USMC, in a Douglas transport plane. Lt. Col. Roy S. Geiger, USMC, in charge of Marine Corps Aviation, will also fly to Miami.

Lt. Col. Ross E. Rowell, USMC, commanding officer of Aircraft One of Fleet Marine Force, will be in command of the squadrons at Miami. Maj. Louis M. Bourne, Jr., USMC, will serve as liaison officer during the races.

The squadrons from Quantico to attend the races will be: Headquarters Squadron One-M, Utility Squadron Six-M, Observation Squadron Seven-M and Fighting Squadron Nine-M.

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## Posts and Stations

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 2, 1935

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Joseph K. Taussig have been spending several days with Mrs. Taussig's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Johnston, in Norfolk, Va.

Miss Janet Murray, daughter of Brig. Gen. Peter Murray, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Jr., at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., has returned.

Capt. Robert D. McNeely, USN-Ret., and Mrs. McNeely, of Columbia, S. C., have arrived at the Martinique for a stay of several months.

Mrs. Bailey, wife of Lt. Comdr. Vaughan Bailey, USN, has arrived at the Martinique and has as her guest, Mrs. Leins Fenster, of New Orleans.

Lt. Comdr. Cary D. Allen, USN, and Mrs. Allen have come to the Martinique from their home in Philadelphia for a short stay.

Capt. James T. Campbell, USA, of Ft. Monroe, Va., has come to the Martinique with his family for a brief visit.

Maj. Charles J. Denholm, of the Army War College, and Mrs. Denholm and their daughter, Eunice Denholm, were guests for the holidays of Maj. Edward M. Curley and Mrs. Curley, of West Point, N. Y.

### ANNAPOLIS, MD.

January 2, 1935

Comdr. and Mrs. William Robert Munroe and their son of Washington, D. C., were the guests over Christmas of Capt. and Mrs. Ralston S. Holmes at the commandant's quarters at the Naval Academy.

Comdr. and Mrs. Reginald B. Henry and children spent the holidays with Mrs. Henry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Ruffin, at their home on Fairfax Avenue, Norfolk, Va. Since coming to Annapolis for duty, Commander Henry and family have been living at Oklahoma Terrace, but expect to leave in the Spring for Samoa, where Commander Henry will have duty.

Mrs. Robert B. Dashiell has returned to her home here on Duke of Gloucester Street, after a visit to Washington, D. C., where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Thomas L. Gatch, wife of Commander Gatch. Mrs. Gatch, who has recovered from a recent illness, has left with her two daughters and young son to join Commander Gatch at San Francisco, Calif.

Miss Jean Platt, daughter of Lt. Comdr. Daniel Platt, MC, and Mrs. Platt, joined her parents for the holidays. Miss Platt is a student at the Connecticut State College.

Miss Louisa Platt, another daughter of Commander and Mrs. Platt, also spent the holidays here with her parents. Miss Louisa Platt is spending the Winter in Baltimore.

Miss Elizabeth Stocket Hill, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Harry Hill, of Hood College, Frederick, Md., joined her mother at her apartment at No. 8 Maryland Avenue for the holidays. Commander Hill also joined his family here for the holidays.

Commander Hill is in command of the USS Dewey.

Cadet Robert Dashiell Hatcher, son of Maj. and Mrs. Julian S. Hatcher, who is a student at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va., was at home for the Christmas holidays with his parents on Duke of Gloucester Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Macklin were the guests for Christmas of their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. and Mrs. John Cross, at their home on Conduit Street.

### WEST POINT, N. Y.

January 2, 1935

Col. William E. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison and their sons, Messrs. Eric and Albert Morrison, of Yale University, were in New York City for the holidays.

Col. Roger G. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander had visiting them last week Miss Lelia Reeve, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Mr. Wayne Hilkness, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Lawton Collins, of New York.

Col. Walter K. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson, Lt. Walter K. Wilson Jr., and Mrs. Wilson and Cadet John Wilson have been recent guests of Mrs. Wilson's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond D. Johnson, of Maplewood, N. J.

Maj. Edward M. Curley and Mrs. Curley had as guests for the holidays Maj. Charles J. Denholm and Mrs. Denholm and their daughter, Eunice Denholm. Major Denholm is on duty at the Army War College in Washington.

Guests of Maj. Roscoe B. Woodruff and Mrs. Woodruff last week were their son, Mr. Roscoe Woodruff, Jr., a student at Valley Forge Military Academy, Wayne, Pa., and Miss Larry Geer, of Rosemary Hall, Greenwich, Conn., daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Joseph W. Geer.

Mrs. Thomas L. Gore and her daughter, Miss Florence Gore, of Maxwell Field, Ala., will spend several weeks on the post as the guests of Maj. Rowland D. Wolfe and Mrs. Wolfe. Other guests of Major and Mrs.

Wolfe are their son, Mr. Rowland Wolfe, Jr., a student at the Staunton School, Cornwall, N. Y., and his roommate, Mr. Dix Carmichael, of Austin, Tex.

Chaplain Roscoe T. Foust and Mrs. Foust have had as their recent guests Miss Winifred Miller and Miss Sadie Mae Percival, of Cranford, N. J.; Miss Betty Peck, of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Miss Dorothy Chandler, of New York, and Miss Virginia Holford, of White Plains, N. Y.

Lt. Harris F. Scherer and Mrs. Scherer had with them for Christmas Mrs. Scherer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Millhouse, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Mr. Charles Hunter, of Baltimore, Md., was the guest for the holidays of his son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Herbert M. Jones and Mrs. Jones.

### SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

December 25, 1934

Lt. Comdr. Edward H. Duane, USN, and Mrs. Duane have as their house guest the latter's cousin, Mrs. Harriett Scherer of New York City, who plans to remain here for a month. Several social affairs are being given in honor of the visitor.

Lt. Ernest B. Ellsworth, USN, and Mrs. Ellsworth came down from Long Beach to spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Ellsworth's mother, Mrs. N. B. Chapman and sister, Miss Margaret Chapman. Mrs. Ellsworth has decided to remain here until February.

Col. Lauren S. Willis, USMC-Ret., and Mrs. Willis were hosts to about fifty of their friends on the afternoon of Christmas Day. Mrs. Willis was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Jesse Holmes, wife of Col. Holmes, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Thomas A. Webb of New Haven, Conn.

Lt. Donald S. Evans, USN, and Mrs. Evans motored to Yosemite Valley to spend Christmas week.

Lt. Thomas E. Kelly, USN, and Mrs. Kelly entertained at their home Saturday afternoon in honor of Miss Mabel Renfro of Houston, Tex., who is the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Lieutenant and Mrs. Kelly.

Lt. Ralph O. Myers, USN, and Mrs. Myers were hosts at a party at their home Saturday evening for about fifty of their friends.

Capt. Clinton W. McLeod, USMC, and Mrs. McLeod have as their holiday week guests Mr. and Mrs. Henry N. Madison of Independence, Ore. Captain McLeod and Mrs. Madison are cousins.

Capt. Henry M. Jensen, USN, and Mrs. Jensen and their daughter, Mary Anna, went to Long Beach for the week-end. While north they attended the debut of Miss Catherine Kempff, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Clarence S. Kempff, USN. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Jensen's brother, Mr. H. H. Driggs of Bronxville, N. Y., who will visit here for a time.

### SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T. H.

December 15, 1934

Mrs. Charles Borth was honored at luncheon Tuesday by Mrs. Sherwood Chapman in her home in Honolulu. Lieutenant and Mrs. Borth arrived here in August from West Point.

Maj. and Mrs. Page P. A. Chesser entertained at a dinner and theatre party in their quarters Sunday evening in honor of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Lester C. Ogg and Miss Ogg of Honolulu and their guests Capt. and Mrs. Leon C. Boineau of Kilauea Military Camp in Hawaii.

The guests were Maj. and Mesdames Roy L. Bodine, Thomas T. Davis, Clement J. Gaynor, Neal A. Harper, Glover Johns, Clarence C. Olsen, William B. Shuttleworth, William B. Stewart, Morih H. Welch, Capt. and Mrs. James S. Cattoe, Capt. and Mrs. Grant A. Selby, Lt. and Mrs. Howard N. Burgen, and Miss Paula Johns.

Maj. and Mrs. Stanley E. Reinhart entertained at a late tea in their Schofield quarters Sunday afternoon as an "alohe" for Mrs. Reinhart's sister, Mrs. Fisher Blinn, who has been their guest for several months.

Mrs. Blinn will rejoin her husband, Lieutenant Blinn, when he passes through Honolulu next week on the "Grant" en route from Fort McKinley, P. I., to his new station in St. Paul, Minn.

Lt. and Mrs. Frank A. Lightfoot are giving a dinner for a number of Schofield friends this evening at the Haleiwa Beach Club.

Cards will mark places for Maj. and Mrs. Henry Schroeder, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Goodrum of Honolulu, Capt. and Mesdames Frank Camm, Howell R. Hanson, William O. Reeder, Maylon E. Scott, John Smith and William N. White; Lt. and Mesdames John G. Howard, Carl H. Jark, and Ralph Osborne.

Capt. Leon C. Boineau, in command of the Kilauea Military Camp, Hawaii, and Mrs. Boineau arrived on the "Frank" Wednesday to spend a week or 10 days as guests of Maj. and Mrs. Page P. A. Chesser. Friday Mrs. Chesser entertained 24 at lunch and bridge in honor of Mrs. Boineau.

### NEWPORT, R. I.

December 29, 1934

Comdr. Hugh Pope LeClair, USN, and Mrs. LeClair announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Penelope Dear LeClair, to Ralph Wilson Powers of Hyattsville, Md.

Miss LeClair attended school in France and Switzerland, and at "Oldfields," Glencore, Md. Mr. Powers is a member of the bar of Maryland and of the District of Columbia.

The wedding will take place next summer in this city, where Miss LeClair's father is on duty at the Naval War College.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. James E. Maher gave a dinner for twenty-four young people Friday evening before the dance in the Training Station auditorium for children of Naval officers. Congdon's orchestra played, and the arrangements committee included Capt. and Mrs. Sherwood A. Taffinder, Comdr. and Mrs. Charles E. Battle, Jr., Maj. and Mrs. T. J. Camp, Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Claiborne Cocke, and Comdr. and Mrs. James L. Kauffman.

Capt. and Mrs. Cocke gave a large reception at their quarters at the Training Station last Friday in honor of Mrs. Cocke's niece, Miss Virginia Hamilton, who recently married Lt. Roy C. Evans, Jr., USA.

Comdr. and Mrs. J. L. Kauffman and Miss Barbara Woodward, daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Battle, were among those who entertained at dinner before the dance at Fort Adams last night, which was declared one of the best to be given during the holidays. Billy Losses and his orchestra played, and the Service Club was beautifully decorated with pine trees, lights, and flags.

Comdr. Richard Barry spent the holidays with his wife and daughter at their apartment on Kay Street. Mrs. Barry was at home Monday afternoon, and Commander and Mrs. Battle entertained at a cocktail party for Commander Barry Wednesday afternoon.

Comdr. and Mrs. A. Hugh Douglas entertained at a large luncheon at their home on Kay Street yesterday.

Comdr. and Mrs. H. B. Mcleary will entertain at a large dinner before the dance which Mrs. Gustave White is giving at the Muenchinger-King Monday night.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Hugh Cease will be at home this afternoon. Comdr. and Mrs. Chauncey Lucas gave an egg nog party yesterday afternoon. Commander and Mrs. Molten will entertain at a similar party tomorrow afternoon.

### FT. DEVENS, MASS.

December 29, 1934

Santa Claus visited Ft. Devens on the afternoon of December 24. The children of the Post and most of their parents gathered at the Officers' Club where all the presents were assembled about a large beautifully trimmed tree. The short program before the arrival of Santa consisted of a tap dance by Mary Rose McKeon, an acrobatic dance by Deborah Combs, a tap dance by Peggy Robertson, a poem by James McKeon and "The Night Before Christmas" by Gertrude Smith. A few Christmas carols were sung by the assembly accompanied by the Post orchestra before the shout of "Here comes Santa" filled the room. Across the snow covered parade ground rode Santa Claus in a sleigh pulled by two Army mules. It was a gala occasion for all the kiddies of the Post personnel and others connected with Ft. Devens.

Converse R. Lewis, Jr., is home visiting his parents Col. and Mrs. C. R. Lewis for the holidays. Mr. Lewis is a sophomore in the college of Engineering at the State College of Iowa.

Lt. and Mrs. Frank Spettie entertained with an egg nog party Christmas eve at their quarters. Their guests included Maj. and Mrs. J. E. Bechtold, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Crim, Lt. and Mrs. W. G. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Ennis, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Finnagan, Maj. and Mrs. A. C. Jensen, Lt. and Mrs. L. W. Krauthoff, Mrs. L. T. Lathrop, Col. and Mrs. C. R. Lewis, Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. McKeon, Lt. and Mrs. W. W. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Rooks, Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Spaulding, Lt. and Mrs. R. G. Thomas, Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Watson, Cadet Edward Bechtold, Capt. and Mrs. T. A. Padley, Lt. and Mrs. H. E. Hansen, Col. H. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler of Storrs, Conn., Mr. and Mrs. Earl Spaulding, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Clark of Amherst, Mass., Mr. Richard Auerbach, and Miss Ruth Riley.

Cadet Edward Bechtold is home for the holiday visiting his parents, Maj. and Mrs. J. E. Bechtold. Cadet Bechtold is a first classman at West Point.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. J. T. Aydelotte entertained Christmas eve with a lovely dinner party at their quarters. Their guests were Col. H. Hawley, Maj. and Mrs. Crosley, Maj. and Mrs. A. C. Jensen, Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Murphy, Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Stanley, Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Walker, Lt. and

Mrs. J. H. Kane, Maj. and Mrs. J. E. Bechtold, Lt. and Mrs. W. G. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. McKeon, Lt. and Mrs. P. L. Carroll, Mr. Peterson, Cadet Edward Bechtold and Miss Ruth Thompson.

Capt. and Mrs. D. P. Spaulding entertained Christmas morning with a "hog party" at their quarters. They had as their guests Col. and Mrs. C. R. Lewis, and their son, Converse, Jr., Maj. and Mrs. J. E. Bechtold, and their son, Edward, Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Crim, and their house guests Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding, Lt. and Mrs. W. W. Robertson, Lt. and Mrs. W. G. Davidson, Capt. and Mrs. R. F. Ennis, Lt. and Mrs. J. H. Kane, Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Marshall, Capt. and Mrs. P. H. McKeon, Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Rooks, Lt. and Mrs. F. J. Spettie, Lt. and Mrs. R. G. Thomas, and their guests Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Lt. and Mrs. R. G. Stanton, Capt. and Mrs. T. J. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. W. E. Watson, Maj. and Mrs. A. C. Jensen, Lt. and Mrs. R. A. Gans, Maj. and Mrs. J. M. Stanley, Capt. and Mrs. M. A. Quinn, Col. H. Hawley, Mrs. F. T. Spaulding, and Miss Alice Dean Spaulding of Oyster Bay, N. Y.

### FT. BENNING, GA.

January 1, 1935

Maj. and Mrs. Vernon Evans entertained at dinner at their home on Friday in honor of Colonel and Mrs. Brown and Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Tooke, guests of Maj. and Mrs. W. D. Mueller and Col. and Mrs. J. B. Woolnough, respectively. Covers were placed for Colonel and Mrs. Brown, Maj. and Mrs. W. D. Mueller, Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Tooke, Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Davidson.

Col. and Mrs. H. B. Crea were hosts Sunday at a small dinner in honor of their daughter, Miss Jane Crea. The guests included old friends of Miss Crea.

Lt. and Mrs. J. R. Davidson were hosts Christmas Day at a buffet supper in compliment to Lt. and Mrs. C. H. Tooke. Those invited were Col. and Mrs. J. B. Woolnough, Capt. and Mrs. E. H. Johnson, Lt. and Mrs. J. K. Woolnough, Mr. and Mrs. Porter, Dr. Porter, Lt. and Mrs. E. G. Wheeler, Lt. and Mrs. G. H. Decker, Mr. Harold Jerry, Lt. and Mrs. W. S. Matthews, Lt. and Mrs. F. E. Gillette, Lt. and Mrs. C. D. Eddleman, Lt. and Mrs. R. E. Kendall, Miss Marjorie Hall and Mr. Kendall.

Lt. and Mrs. A. S. Peterson were hosts at a buffet supper at their home Christmas Eve in honor of Miss Elsie Ivey, the party later attending the Hickey-Ivey dance at the Polo Club. Their guests included Lt. and Mrs. Douglas Campbell, Lt. and Mrs. J. M. Ivey, Lt. and Mrs. A. N. Hickey, Lt. and Mrs. J. P. Cleland, Lt. and Mrs. G. E. Steinmeyer, Lt. and Mrs. P. C. Black, Lt. F. R. Maerdian, and Lt. E. G. Winston.

Lt. and Mrs. E. A. Cummings entertained at dinner prior to the Grinstead-Johnson dance at the Polo Club. Covers were placed for Capt. and Mrs. Fay Ross, Lt. and Mrs. J. B. Grinstead, Lt. and Mrs. W. P. Johnson, Lt. and Mrs. R. T. Nelson, Lt. and Mrs. C. F. Colson, Lt. and Mrs. F. E. Gillette, Lt. and Mrs. J. S. Upham, Lt. and Mrs. D. P. McGowan.

Capt. and Mrs. C. E. Fenters entertained with a beautifully appointed dinner at their home, Saturday evening, the party later attending the theatre. Bowls of silver grapes and other silver fruit adorned the table.

Those present were Col. and Mrs. J. M. Little, Col. and Mrs. J. D. Hall, Maj. and Mrs. F. A. Irving, Capt. and Mrs. G. O. Clark.

(Continued on Next Page)

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### Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

#### FT. LINCOLN, N. D.

December 28, 1934

Miss Jean Farrell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Louis Farrell, returned from Nashville, Tenn., in time to spend the Christmas holidays with her parents. Miss Farrell left for Nashville shortly after her arrival here in September, and while there was the guest of her aunts, Mrs. Donald Southgate and Miss Josephine Farrell.

Capt. and Mrs. Bird Little, who have received orders for the Philippine Islands are to be honored at several farewell parties at Ft. Lincoln.

Wednesday evening Lt. and Mrs. Richard Babbitt entertained at a small informal dinner party honoring Captain and Mrs. Little.

Mrs. Cecil S. Mollahan and Mrs. Tito G. Moscatelli entertained 16 guests at a bridge luncheon at the Rendezvous in Bismarck, Thursday noon complimentary to Mrs. Little. In the evening Capt. and Mrs. George R. Connor honored the Littles at a dinner party at their quarters.

Children of the army personnel at Ft. Lincoln, numbering about 120 had a Christmas party at 8:30 o'clock Monday afternoon at the post gymnasium. The little guests received gifts and treats. Mrs. Louis Farrell, wife of Colonel Farrell the commanding officer, directed the women in making preparations for the program and other entertainment. Mrs. Thos. G. Poland supervised the decorations, while Mrs. Thos. J. McDonald arranged appropriate music and assisted the children in planning their program contributions. Mrs. John L. Dunn and Mrs. George Connor devoted much effort to the preparations also.

#### LONG BEACH, CALIF.

December 30, 1934

Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, has accepted an invitation to be an honor guest of the Tournament of Roses Association at the New Year's Day football game between Stanford and Alabama teams, which will follow the annual floral parade that morning in Pasadena. Both of these events will be witnessed by many other ranking Navy men and their wives and daughters, while another coterie of service set folk will attend the Santa Anita Turf Club races on the new track which opened Christmas Day.

The local Army Air Base will be the scene of a jolly New Year dance with Lt. John K. Nissley, commanding officer, and Mrs. Nissley acting as hosts for officers of the 479th Pursuit Squadron of the USA Air Reserve. The dance will start at 9 o'clock and a buffet supper will be served after midnight. Lt. Harold F. Blackburn heads the committee. The seventy officers of the squadron have invited a number of friends. Pacific Coast Club will be the setting for much gaiety at a dinner dance and watch party, with many navy and army groups taking part.

Adm. Frank Hardeman Brumby, Commander of the Battle Force, and Mrs. Brumby were hosts Friday night aboard the Battle Force flagship, USS New Mexico, to thirty-six officers of the admiral's staff and their wives in observance of an annual custom. Appointments were in silver and floral decorations were appropriate to the season.

Miss Isabel Brumby, daughter of Admiral and Mrs. Brumby, was honored at a large dinner dance given Thursday evening by Miss Gretchen Schleicher in the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Schleicher of Pasadena. Among the hundred guests the young Navy set and civilians from Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Miss Ronalle Van Auker, daughter of Capt. Wilbur Van Auker, commanding USS Oklahoma, and Mrs. Van Auker, entertained Thursday in her Villa Riviera apartment. A score of debts were bidden to meet Miss Rose Kempf, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Clarence S. Kempf, who was formally presented to society a week ago at a coming-out party.

Capt. Adolphus Staton, commanding USS Nevada, and Mrs. Staton were hosts at a buffet supper and dance Thursday night in Villa Riviera ballroom, with the ship's orchestra playing. Guests included 100 Navy debutantes, junior officers of the fleet and members of the young married set.

Mrs. Donald C. Bingham, wife of Capt. Bingham, commanding USS Maryland, entertained Friday in her Villa Riviera Apartment for a coterie of service friends.

#### ARMY WAR COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 1, 1935

The post has been greatly cheered this past week by the presence of Cadets from West Point and Midshipmen from Annapolis, sons of the faculty of the College spending their Christmas and New Year's holidays with the "home folks." All are leaving however today to resume their studies at the end of their liberty.

Cadet Wm. H. Dodds, Jr., brought a class-

mate from West Point, Cadet Louis Mercado of San Juan, home with him for the holidays. Both are leaving today for their Academy.

Maj. Henry S. Aurand and Mrs. Aurand have been happy in the visit of their two sons, Midshipman Evans Aurand from Annapolis and Master Henry Aurand, who is attending school in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Claire Costello, of Franklin, Mass., sister of Lt. N. A. Costello, is a house guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Mrs. Costello, at Fort Washington on the Potomac.

Col. Robt. McC. Beck, Jr., and Mrs. Beck spent the holidays in New York, having driven up in their machine to West Point.

Maj. Charles J. Denholm and Mrs. Denholm and Miss Eunice Denholm spent the holidays at West Point with Cadet Charles J., Jr., of the Military Academy.

Maj. and Mrs. Wm. T. Meisinger were also at "the Point," for Christmas holidays to visit with their son, Cadet Wm. T., Jr.

Col. R. C. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald have their eldest son, now a first classman at West Point, Robert C., Jr., and the second son is a plebe at Annapolis, Lucien Berry McDonald.

Miss Marjory Simonds, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Geo. S. Simonds, entertained charmingly at a tea party on Saturday, Dec. 29, at the Commandant's quarters, from 5 to 7 P. M.

#### NORFOLK, VA.

January 3, 1935

Capt. and Mrs. Burrell C. Allen were hosts on Thursday night at a dinner given at their quarters at the Naval Base in honor of their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Willis W. Allen of San Diego, who are their holiday guests. Covers were laid for eight and after dinner the party attended the dance given at the Norfolk Country Club by Mr. and Mrs. C. Wiley Grandy in honor of their debutante daughter, Miss Mary Carater Grandy. Captain and Mrs. Allen's dinner guests were in addition to the guests of honor Misses Sue Hume, Dorothy Northern, Barbara Wyngant, and George Page, Edwin Shuffie, Jr., and Midshipman Horace Laird, Jr.

Capt. John G. Ziegler, USMC, and Mrs. Ziegler entertained Friday night at a dinner given at their home in Portsmouth honoring Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Upton of South Carolina who are holiday guests of Mr. Upton's brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. I. S. K. Reeves, at the Naval Hospital. Covers were laid for ten.

Comdr. and Mrs. Melville Aston were hosts on Sunday afternoon at their home on Massachusetts avenue from 4 to 6 o'clock at a cocktail party given in honor of Mrs. Aston's mother, Mrs. W. V. Bunting of Philadelphia. The guests numbered twenty-five.

Comdr. and Mrs. E. A. M. Gendreau entertained Friday evening at a dinner given at their quarters in the Naval Hospital, in honor of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. Donald Clarke of Annapolis who are holiday guests of Mrs. Clarke's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Hodges of Portsmouth. Covers were laid for twelve.

Among the holiday festivities of last week was the informal reception given on Christmas Day at the Officers' Club at the Naval Base. Hours for calling were from ten to two o'clock and among those present were Capt. and Mrs. Paul Reed, Comdr. and Mrs. G. W. Kenyon, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. W. Cummings, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. Folz, Comdr. and Mrs. C. T. Durgin.

#### CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer and son William spent Christmas in Easton, Pa. They returned to the Barracks, Wednesday, Dec. 26, with their guest, Mrs. J. S. Welmer, of Easton, who came to spend a week.

Col. and Mrs. G. L. McKinney had as their guest over Christmas Colonel McKinney's sister, Miss McKinney of Ariel, Pa.

The officers and ladies of the Post sang Christmas carols for the sick members of the garrison Christmas Eve, at 10:00 P. M. After the singing, all gathered at the Officers' Club where refreshments were served. About sixty joined in the singing.

Lt. and Mrs. A. H. Thompson returned to the Post Wednesday, Dec. 26, after spending Christmas in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Capt. and Mrs. M. W. Ransone and son Jackie left the Post Thursday, Dec. 27, for a week's leave at Captain Ransone's home in West Virginia.

Capt. and Mrs. C. F. Sams and family returned to the Post Friday, Dec. 28, after a week's visit in St. Louis.

Maj. and Mrs. C. H. Searcy and son James returned to the Post Saturday, Dec. 29, after ten days' leave in Waco, Texas.

Previous to the Officers' Dance Saturday evening, Dec. 29, at the Officers' Club, Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. W. Webb, Jr., entertained with a dinner in their quarters at 7:30 P. M. Their guests included Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney, Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Maj. and Mrs. W. J. Mische, Maj. and Mrs. T. G. Touney, Maj. and Mrs. H. B. Gantt, Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Downs, and Capt. and Mrs. G. D. Newton.

#### FT. GEORGE G. MEADE, MD.

December 31, 1934

On New Year's Day Col. and Mrs. John P. McAdams were at home in their quarters to the officers and ladies of the 66th Infantry.

On New Year's Eve a black and white mid-winter carnival was held at the Officers' Club, followed by a breakfast served at 2 a. m. Among some of the hosts preceding the carnival were Lt. and Mrs. Rupert Graves who entertained at dinner.

Miss Margaret Sampson, daughter of Col. and Mrs. O. H. Sampson, was also a hostess on New Year's Eve when she entertained at dinner in her quarters for the members of the younger set.

Lt. and Mrs. John H. Evans held open house on Sunday, Dec. 30, for some of their friends in Washington and Annapolis.

Lt. and Mrs. Henry C. Burgess spent Christmas in Orange, N. J., where they visited Lieutenant Burgess' parents, Col. and Mrs. Louis R. Burgess.

Lt. and Mrs. John M. Brett have returned to the post from San Antonio, Texas, where they spent Christmas.

Mrs. Coates Walton and Mr. Philip Walton of Merchantville, N. J., mother and brother of Mrs. Thomas H. James, were the guests of Lt. and Mrs. James for Xmas.

On New Year's Day Lt. and Mrs. Maury S. Cralle were at home in their quarters from three to five.

On January fourth Capt. and Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins left the post for Washington, D. C., where Captain Elkins, who has transferred to the Finance Department from the Infantry, is to attend the Finance School, after which he will go to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Recent arrivals on the post for station here are Maj. and Mrs. Howard Hume, Medical Corps, and their son, whose former station was in the Philippines. Major and Mrs. Hume left the Philippines in September and since then have toured in China and Japan, and have just recently spent a month's leave in Washington where they were visiting their families.

### Letters to the Editor

#### More About Allowances

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wish to "second" Major Wogan's suggestion in the December 22nd ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that a system similar to the old heat and light allowance system with different zones depending on latitude, etc., be restored to determine rental allowances due officers.

Rental allowance must not only cover rent but also heat, electric light, and local telephone bills. Officers on civilian duty in the northern states are severely handicapped under present conditions. Where \$60 as rental allowance might suffice in the average southern city, at least \$100 is required to obtain similar living conditions in the northern industrial cities.

The argument that an officer will be stationed in the south as often as in the north and will therefore "average up" does not hold. Actually, the special qualifications of officers and other reasons influence their geographical distribution.

My idea is not to figure complicated heat and light allowances as such but to divide the United States into three or four zones based in general on their average yearly temperatures with fixed percentages of present rental allowances designated for each zone. For example, an officer stationed in Zone A in the south and southwest might receive 75 percent of present authorized rental allowances, in Zone B in the central zone 100 percent, and in Zone C in the north 125 percent.

W. F. Heavy,

Major, Corps of Engineers.

#### Against Unified National Defense

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Less frequently than formerly, there occasionally continue to be printed in the newspapers letters recommending a single department of national defense, although the foreign idea of an independent department of air appears to have been finally rejected by the Americans.

In 1924 the Army Air Corps had a Bill in Congress to set them up as an independent air force. That Bill would have transferred to the Army Air Corps the Navy air force, its carriers, bases and floating equipment; would have, in effect, created another Navy on the seas.

Emotions, jealousies and politics had then so upset men's reasons that the

Morrow Board had to bring some order into peoples' thoughts. The Morrow Board offered a compromise. It recommended Air Assistant Secretaries in the War and Navy Departments.

By this year 1934, even these Air Assistant Secretaries have disappeared as unnecessary, and the Army Air Corps has become the CHQ Air Force under the Chief of Staff.

But since there remain advocates of an independent department of the air who would take the navy air force away from the control of the Navy Department and combine it with the army air force into an independent air department, these advocates owe it to the intelligence of citizens to establish beyond any doubt whatever, that air power is strategically an independent unit of defense, capable of taking complete control of a strategic defensive, independently of the Navy Department, independently of the War Department. But they side-step this very fundamental of their proposal, merely contenting themselves with stating wishfully that air power is a separate self-contained unit of war. This fallacy has been repeatedly exposed. The Secretary of War said (Asso. Press Mar. 1, 1934)—"The military airplane is a valuable weapon, but it has too many limitations to enable it to be decisive, alone. It can only act when in the air. On the ground it is helpless. It requires an extensive, complicated and extremely vulnerable ground organization, which comprises about eighty per cent of total personnel, to sustain the airplane in but limited ventures into the air, during which it is capable of spectacular but momentary achievement."

In contrast. The War Department is an independence unit of defense, because it could bring to a successful conclusion a strategic defensive on land without ever calling in the Navy Department. The Navy Department is an independent unit of defense, because it could bring to a successful conclusion an overseas maritime strategic defensive without ever calling in the War Department. Witness, the maritime war against France in 1799. It is this absence of self-sufficiency in air power that causes sound strategic directives to place army air power as only an arm of the Army, and navy air power as only an arm of the Navy.

Backed by powerful political forces ignoring strategic directives, the Army Air Corps struggled for fifteen years to detach itself completely from the Army. The climax came early in 1934 when the Army Air Corps succeeded in having Bills introduced in Congress to effect just that. Had these Bills passed, the Army Air Corps, like the camel, would have had its head in the tent of the single department of national defense, and would then have wholly wrecked the tent of national defense.

These Bills were characterized by the Secretary of War (Asso. Press of Mar. 1, 1934) as—prompted by self interests; beyond any sane estimate of defense needs; so costly; so fundamentally unsound as to jeopardize the safety of the country; violating principles so basic to sound national defense organization and system as to risk defeat and disaster; sacrifice and ignore sound national defense preparedness as a whole, for the special aggrandizement of a special group.

This castigation put the independent air power foreign idea, and its successor the single department of national defense foreign idea where they belonged—in the waste basket of all dead fallacies.

Forthwith the Army Air Corps, having hung itself with the rope it was politically powerful enough to play with for fifteen years, was promptly put where it ought to have been put fifteen years ago, namely—henceforth as only an arm of the Army under the Chief of Staff.

Subsequently the Army Air Corps revealed a chastened mentality. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 17, 1934, reports the Howell Commission hearings. The Chief of the Air Corps now thinks the organization, whether separated as Army air force and Navy air

(Continued on Next Page)



## Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Preceding Page)

force, or combined as independent, is a secondary consideration. He now believes that naval aviation is necessary to the Navy. He now believes that the CHQ Air Force will serve all purposes. The Assistant Chief of the Air Corps now does not believe in a separate, independent air service.

The Chief of Naval Operations, in a speech in New York, Feb. 6, 1934, said—"If you want to see the efficiency of your Navy destroyed, take her own air force away from her."

W. W. Phelps,  
Rear Admiral, USN-Ret.  
New York, Dec. 28, 1934.

## New Ass't. Chief of Staff

Assignment of Brig. Gen. C. S. Lincoln, USA, to succeed Maj. Gen. Robert E. Callan, USA, as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, was announced this week.

Brig. Gen. John W. Gulick, USA, who two weeks ago was ordered to Washington as G-4 and whose orders were later revoked, preferred to stay in Panama on duty with troops and it was at his own request that the order transferring him to the War Department General Staff were withdrawn.

General Lincoln was born in Boonesboro, Iowa, on Feb. 12, 1875. He attended Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, graduating in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Electrical Engineering. On Jan. 5, 1895, he enlisted in the 2d Infantry, and served as private, corporal and sergeant until April, 1898. On April 12th of that year, he was commissioned a second lieutenant of Infantry, assigned to the 24th Infantry and served with that regiment in the Santiago campaign, Spanish-American War. He was invalided home and rejoined his regiment at Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 11, 1898. He continued with the 24th Infantry at various stations in the West until June, 1899, and then accompanied the regiment to the Philippine Islands.

He remained in the Philippines until 1902, participating in much active service and in numerous skirmishes with insurgents. Upon his return to the United States he took station with the 24th Infantry at Ft. Harrison, Mont. On July 8, 1902 he was assigned to the 2d Infantry at Ft. Logan, Colo. In 1906 he went with his regiment to the Philippines, where he served until 1908, when he returned to the United States to attend the School of the Line, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans. Upon graduation in 1909 he was enrolled as a student in the Army Staff College, completing the course on July 31, 1910. After a year's duty with the 2d Infantry he became a student in the 1911-12 Course at the Army War College. After a short period of duty as an instructor at the Army War College, he rejoined the 2d Infantry at Ft. Shafter, Territory of Hawaii, and remained in Hawaii until September, 1917. In this period he served as Inspector-Instructor of the Hawaiian National Guard from Jan. 1, 1916 to the end of his tour of duty. On Sept. 11, 1917, he reported to Camp Dodge, Iowa as Chief of Staff, 88th Division, and in that capacity accompanied the division overseas. In October, 1918, he was taken sick and upon recovery in December, 1918, served on the General Staff, A.E.F., for six months. He returned to the United States on June 9, 1919, and attended the 1919-20 session of the Army War College. On July 1, 1920, he was detailed in the War Plans Division, War Department General Staff, where he served until March 31, 1922. On April 3, 1922, he was transferred to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., where he served on the General Staff, 8th Corps Area, until Sept. 1, 1923. He was then assigned to the 30th Infantry, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., and remained in command of that organization until Oct. 31, 1925. On Nov. 1, 1925, he was again detailed in the War Department General Staff and served there until Oct. 7, 1928. He was then appointed National Guard Officer, 9th Corps Area, with station at San Francisco, Calif., where he served until

Nov. 30, 1931. On Dec. 1, 1931, upon his promotion to brigadier general, he was assigned to command the San Francisco Port of Embarkation, Ft. Mason, Calif., where he has been stationed since that date. Orders issued on Jan. 2, 1935, detailed General Lincoln as a member of the General Staff Corps, assigned to the War Department General Staff, and as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (Supply Division) effective upon reporting to the Chief of Staff.

General Lincoln has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious services during the World War.

## OBITUARIES

Lt. (jg) (Eng.) Alexander Dennett, USCG-Ret., died at his home in Kittery, Me., Dec. 24, as the result of a heart attack.

Lieutenant Dennett was born in York, Me., on April 13, 1853, and was appointed a Second Assistant Engineer in the old Revenue Marine Service (now Coast Guard) in July 1878, his first assignment being on the old cutter Dix at Key West, Fla. He subsequently served on the Ewing at Baltimore; Gallatin at Boston; Woodbury at Eastport, Me.; Forward at Mobile, Ala.; Guthrie at Baltimore; and Hamlin at Boston, being retired on July 2, 1895, on account of disability incurred in line of duty.

During the World War he volunteered his services and was placed on active duty from May 1917 to Sept. 1917, being assigned to the Patrol Office at the Naval Station, Portsmouth, N. H.

Since his retirement he has been active in civic affairs, following in the footsteps of his forefathers who have been prominent in Maine for more than three centuries.

Lieutenant Dennett is survived by a son, Lt. Comdr. Ralph E. Dennett, USN-Ret.

Mary Fyffe Mitchell, who died on Dec. 30, 1934, was the wife of Comdr. George Grant Mitchell, USN-Ret. Her son by a former marriage was Lt. Comdr. Marcus Clifford Miller, who died Jan. 18, 1931, and who saw service throughout the War in the Destroyer Convoy service and in the North Sea.

Mrs. Mitchell was born in Malden, Mass., at the Government Naval Station. She was the daughter of Rear Adm. Joseph Fyffe and Clifford Neff (Moody) Fyffe. She was educated at the Newton High School, then went to Radcliffe. She is well-known in Naval circles. Of late she and her husband have made their home in South Duxbury, Mass., and she has taken an active interest in town and church affairs in that village.

Besides her husband, Mrs. Mitchell is survived by her brother, Capt. Joseph Fyffe, SC, USN, and her sister, Miss Elizabeth Fyffe, of West Newton, Mass., a nephew, Joseph Bacon Fyffe, and a grandnephew, Joseph Bacon Fyffe, jr., the fourth of the name, Joseph Fyffe.

Mrs. Laura Bouvier Arthur, wife of Brig. Gen. William H. Arthur, USA-Ret., died Friday, Dec. 28, at her residence, the Westmoreland Apartments, 2122 California street, Washington, D. C., after a long illness.

A native of St. Louis, Mo., where she was born 74 years ago, Mrs. Arthur was the daughter of Col. Leopold Bouvier, French immigrant, who made a fortune outfitting pioneering parties.

She was married in 1881 to General Arthur, who became a foremost Army surgeon. General Arthur was instrumental in organizing Walter Reed Hospital and in 1915 was commandant of the Army Medical School. He also served as attending surgeon at the Soldiers' Home in Washington.

Mrs. Arthur lived for many years on the Western frontier with her husband and for the past 20 years had resided in Washington.

Besides her husband she is survived by a brother, Maurice Bouvier of New York, and a sister, Mrs. R. P. Davis, wife of Brig. Gen. R. P. Davis, USA-Ret., of Washington.

Interment was in Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Lillie Sewall Stewart, widow of Col. William F. Stewart, sr., died Monday, Dec. 17, 1934, at her home 1712 Q St., N. W., Washington, D. C. She was in her seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. Stewart was born at Holly Hall, Elkton, Md. She was the daughter of James Morsell and Ann Pinkney, of Holly Hall. Mrs. Stewart, whose father fought in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, was married in 1875 to a man whose father, Joseph Stewart, of the Class of 1842, U. S. Military Academy, fought in the Union Army. Mrs.

Stewart was the great-granddaughter of William Pinkney, U. S. Senator from Maryland and Ambassador to Great Britain and Russia. She is survived by a son, Maj. Frederick W. Stewart, USA-Ret., of Washington, D. C.; a daughter, Miss Florence P. Stewart, of Washington, D. C.; and two grandchildren, who are the children of the late Col. William F. Stewart, jr.

Funeral services were conducted at her home at two p. m., Dec. 20, followed by burial at Arlington National Cemetery, a U. S. bugler blowing taps over her grave.

## Births, Marriages and Deaths

## BORN

BAGLEY—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 21, 1934, to Sgt. and Mrs. Albert L. Bagley, Inf., USA, a son, Henry Edward.

BARTLETT—Born at William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., to Lt. and Mrs. William Gordon Bartlett, USA, a son, William Gordon Bartlett, jr.

CARUSI—Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1935, to Mr. Eugene Carusi, graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in the Class of 1928, and Mrs. Carusi, a daughter.

FEE—Born at Norfolk, Va., Dec. 24, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. George E. Fee, USN, a son.

GILLIE—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 19, 1934, to Sgt. and Mrs. S. H. Gillie, Inf., USA, a son, Donald Henry.

GRUM—Born at St. Luke's Hospital, Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 12, 1934, to Capt. and Mrs. Allen F. Grum, OD, USA, a son, Clifford Julian.

HARRIS—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 19, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Benjamin T. Harris, Inf., USA, a daughter, Sally Ruth.

KIDWELL—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio, to Lt. and Mrs. Francis E. Kidwell, SC, USA, a daughter.

LIDSTONE—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., Dec. 10, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Nicholas A. Lidstone, USN, a daughter.

McLEAN—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 24, 1934, to St. Sgt. and Mrs. Robert E. McLean, Inf., USA, a daughter, Mildred Margaret.

MILLER—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 22, 1934, to Sgt. and Mrs. Carl S. Miller, Inf., USA, a son.

PAZDRAL—Born at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Nov. 17, 1934, to Capt. and Mrs. Nuel Pazdral, MC, USA, a son, Nuel Logan Pazdral; grandson of Capt. and Mrs. Paul P. Logan, USA.

TRIPLETT—Born at Ft. Benning, Ga., Dec. 18, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. William S. Triplett, Inf., USA, a daughter, Elizabeth Ann.

## MARRIED

CHAPMAN-BRIGHAM—Married at Glen-coe, Ill., Dec. 26, 1934, Mrs. Hortense Fish Brigham, to Lt. Col. Charles Albert Chapman, CAC, USA.

CLIFTON—GLENN—Married at St. Petersburg, Fla., Dec. 9, 1934, Mrs. Anna C. Glenn, to Lt. Joseph C. Clifton, USN.

CRAIG-BAUGHMAN—Married at Richmond, Va., Dec. 26, 1934, Miss Margaret Harrison Baughman, to Lt. Mallin Craig, jr., USA.

DELANO-LAUGHTON—Married at Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 21, 1934, Miss Helen Laughton, to Maj. Frederick H. Delano, USMC-Ret.

ELLIS-HILL—Married at Coronado, Calif., Dec. 22, 1934, Mrs. Barbara Decker Hill, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Walter B. Decker, USN, to Lt. (jg) William E. Ellis, USN.

GRIFFIN-SMITH—Married at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, 1934, Miss Elizabeth Marsden Smith, to Lt. John Hooke Griffin, USN, son of Commodore and Mrs. Thomas D. Griffin, USN-Ret.

HAKE-MILNER—Married at San Diego, Calif., Dec. 24, 1934, Miss Nancy Wood Milner, daughter of Mrs. F. W. Milner and the late Lieutenant Commander Milner, USN, to Mr. Luther Morrison Hake, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. H. F. Hake, USN.

JONES-DUNCAN—Married at Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1934, Miss Marie Louise Duncan, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Greer A. Duncan, USN, to Lt. Robert Francis Jones, USN.

MONTAGUE-CATLETT—Married at Gloucester, Va., Dec. 23, 1934, Miss Fannie Burwell Catlett, sister of the late Lt. Landon Carter Catlett, jr., AC, USA, to Maj. Ludwell Lee Montague, assistant professor in history at the Virginia Military Institute,

1st Lieutenant in the Cavalry Reserve, son of Maj. Jeffrey G. A. Montague, USA-Ret.

## DIED

ARTHUR—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 28, 1934, Mrs. Laura Bouvier Arthur, wife of Brig. Gen. William H. Arthur, USA-Ret.

BOYD—Died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1935, Sgt. Richard F. Boyd, USA.

BOYDEN—Died at Laredo, Tex., Dec. 25, 1934, 1st Lt. Harvey L. Boyden, AC, USA.

BURNS—Died at Middleville, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1934, Mrs. Mary Thomas Burns, widow of Edward M. Burns, brevet Captain, U. S. Army, in the Civil War, and mother of Mrs. Fred Ewing McMillen, wife of Capt. McMillen, SC, USN.

CAMERON—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1934, Capt. Alan F. Cameron, CA, USA.

COUPAL—Died at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., recently, Dr. James F. Coupal, former Army medical officer.

CRAVEN—Died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 31, 1934, Elizabeth Craven, widow of Sgt. John C. Craven, USA.

DAVIES—Died at Norman, Okla., Dec. 21, 1934, Mrs. Grace Phillips Davies, mother of Mrs. Jacob G. Sucher.

DENNETT—Died at Kittery, Me., Dec. 24, 1934, Lt. (jg) Alexander Dennett, (E), USCG, father of Lt. Comdr. Ralph E. Dennett, USN-Ret.

DYER—Died at San Antonio, Tex., recently, Mr. S. Allen Dyer, formerly of the U. S. Army.

GOBBELL—Died at Salina, Utah, Dec. 21, 1934, Frederick D. Gobbell, infant son of Lt. (jg) and Mrs. W. M. Gobbell, USN.

HENDRICKSEN—Died at Hot Springs, Ark., Dec. 30, 1934, Capt. Charles S. Hendricksen, USA-Ret.

HUGHES—Died at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 23, 1934, Lt. Comdr. Frank Alexander Hughes, USN-Ret.

JAMES—Died at Fitzsimons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., Dec. 29, 1934, 1st Lt. Edward F. James, USA-Ret.

LAIRD—Died at Savannah, Ga., Dec. 23, 1934, Mr. Thomas H. Laird; father of Lt. Comdr. C. Gilbert Laird, USNR; Maj. Robert A. Laird, CE, USA; and Lt. O. C. Laird, USN.

MASON—Died at Pasadena, Calif., Dec. 27, 1934, Col. Alfred M. Mason, USA-Ret.

MITCHELL—Died at Newton, Mass., Dec. 30, 1934, Mary Fyffe Mitchell, wife of Comdr. George G. Mitchell, USN-Ret., and daughter of Rear Adm. Joseph Fyffe and Clifford Neff (Moody) Fyffe.

PADDOCK—Died at St. Augustine, Fla., Dec. 29, 1934, Col. George H. Paddock, USA-Ret.

SHEEHAN—Died at Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 27, 1934, Lt. Joseph T. Sheehan, USN.

SMITH—Died at Elkton, Md., Dec. 22, 1934, Mrs. Mary A. Smith, widow of William J. Smith, and mother of Lt. Col. Julian C. Smith, USMC.

STEELE—Died January 3, 1935, at Union, N. J., Brig. Gen. Arthur L. Steele, New Jersey National Guard, retired.

WILSON—Died at the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif., Dec. 23, 1934, Ch. Mach. Samuel Augustus Wilson, USN.

WOOD—Died at Fort Hamilton, New York, Jan. 1, 1935, Mrs. Wm. Maxwell Wood, widow of Lt. Wm. Maxwell Wood, USN, mother of Mrs. J. P. Tracy, wife of Brig. Gen. J. P. Tracy, USA, and of Mrs. Thomas W. Darrah, wife of Brig. Gen. Thomas W. Darrah, USA, and sister of Maj. Parker W. West, USA-Ret.

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## MERCHANT MARINE

### Merchant Marine Outlook

Mr. R. J. Baker, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, sees "unmistakable signs of an improved outlook for 1935" for American Shipping.

"There was a marked upswing in the value of foreign trade during 1934," Mr. Baker says. "The trend probably will be accentuated through the completion of trade agreements now being negotiated with various countries. The Cuban agreement was accompanied by an immediate increase in business. American exports to the island jumped 35 per cent in November, the first month after the trade pact became effective. Imports were up 11 per cent. Total American exports were larger in October than for any month since April, 1931. Figures for the first 10 months of 1934 were 36 per cent higher than for the corresponding period of last year. Imports for the same period were up 15 per cent.

"Domestic-flag vessels are now carrying 36.5 per cent of the country's exports and imports. This is a slight increase over the figures for recent years. In the passenger-carrying trades there has been a noticeable swing toward American vessels, which now account for a third of the regular business and a sixth of the tourist cruise business. In the North Atlantic, American vessels now get about a tenth of the available passenger business.

"Foreign and American shipowners will watch with considerable interest the reorganization of the Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection.

Joseph B. Weaver, a well-known figure in the industry, has been appointed director of the consolidated agency. One of his first official acts was the naming of Captain George Fried, master of the Washington, as head of the New York office. James Craig Peacock, former legislative assistant to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, has been appointed director of the Shipping Board Bureau."

### Honor Service Band Leaders

The director general of the Pan-American Union, Dr. L. S. Rowe, entertained at luncheon Wednesday at the annex of the Pan-American Union in honor of the leaders of the service bands, Capt. William J. Stannard, United States Army Band; Lt. Charles Benter, United States Navy Band, and Capt. Taylor Branson, United States Marine Band.

Immediately preceding the luncheon Dr. Rowe presented to each of the leaders an engrossed copy of a resolution adopted by the Governing Board of the Pan-American Union expressing the appreciation of the board for the cooperation of the service bands in promoting better acquaintance with Latin American music through the broadcasting of concerts given at the Pan-American Union.

In addition to the guests of honor, those in attendance were: Maj. Gen. George S. Simonds, commandant of the Army War College; Rear Adm. Joseph R. Defrees, commandant of the Navy Yard; Capt. Kendall J. Fielder, commanding officer, United States Army Band; Comdr. W. J. Ruble, Department of the Navy; Lt. Comdr. V. C. Barringer, jr., aide to the commandant of the Navy Yard; Lt. G. F. Good, jr., aide to the commandant of the Marine Corps; Mr. Thomas F. Darcy, associate leader, United States Army Band; Dr. Esteban Gil Borges, assistant director of the Pan-American Union, and Dr. William Manger, counselor of the Pan-American Union.

### Investigate Committee Charges

Commenting on the report of the House Military Affairs sub-committee, Secretary of War Dern said this week

that only three officers are involved in serious charges.

As recorded in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week, the House Committee charged dishonesty and corruption.

"The House Military Affairs Committee," Secretary Dern said, "recently reported to me on the investigations it has carried on for nearly a year. The evidence submitted (which has been given publicity through the press from time to time) involves three officers more or less seriously and a small group of officers in a minor matter. In each case the alleged guilt is personal and there is no suggestion of wide-spread corruption. I have directed the Inspector General to make a thorough and impartial investigation of each case. Appropriate action will be taken as soon as he has completed his report."

### Officers Reserve Corps

Albany, N. Y.—The monthly general meeting of the reserve officers of the Capitol District of New York was held in Schenectady, recently.

Lt. Col. Edward E. McCammon, Inf., 98th Division gave an extremely interesting lecture on "Tanks" describing the various types, their uses and their history.

Prior to the lecture, a dinner sponsored by the Schenectady Chapter, Reserve Officers Association was held at the same hotel with eighty-three present. At the head table were: Lt. Col. E. E. McCammon, Col. J. B. Schoeffel, Retired; Lt. Col. J. S. Clinton, 389th Inf., Commanding; Lt. Col. C. W. Woodall, Med. Res.; Maj. F. W. Whitney, Cavalry, Senior Instructor, OR; Maj. J. E. Gillillan, Infantry, Instructor, 389th Inf.; Maj. G. R. Rede, FA, Instructor, 367th FA; Capt. D. Ausmus, CAC, Instructor, 514th CAC; Capt. R. W. Boberg, 389th Inf., President, Schenectady Chapter, ROA.

Boston — A remarkable expansion in activity has marked the past few years for Quartermaster officers of the Regular Army Group and the 9th Division Organized Reserves in the First Corps

## Status of Promotion

### ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since December 28, 1934

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—William F. Robinson, jr., IGD, (Inf.), No. 14, page 140, Oct. 1934, A. L. and Dir. Vacancies—2. Senior Lt. Col. if vacancies were filled—Edwin Gunner, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Jack W. Heard, Cav., No. 606, page 142. Vacancies—2. Senior Major if vacancies were filled—Guy W. Chipman, Cav.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Candler A. Wilkinson, Cav., No. 2357, page 148. Vacancies—4. Senior Captain if vacancies were filled—William W. Belcher, FA.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Hammond McD. Monroe, Inf., No. 5824, page 161. Vacancies—14. Senior 1st Lt. if vacancies were filled—Gervais W. Trichel, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Frederick Giddings, Inf., No. 5491, page 170. Vacancies—20. Senior 2nd Lt. if vacancies were filled—Ralph C. Cooper, FA.

### NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

January 4, 1935

The following are the last officers who either have been commissioned in or have become due for promotion to the various grades and ranks in the Navy.

#### Line

Rear Adm. James O. Richardson, Capt. Herbert B. Riebe, Comdr. Edmund W. Burroughs, Lt. Comdr. Oberlin C. Laird, Lt. Rodman D. Smith.

#### Medical Corps

Rear Adm. John B. Dennis, Capt. G. W.

Calver, Comdr. John R. White, Lt. Comdr. Fred M. Rohow, Lt. Clifford W. Moore.

#### Dental Corps

Comdr. Everett K. Patton, Lt. Comdr. Raymond D. Reid, Lt. Walter P. Caruthers.

#### Supply Corps

Rear Adm. George G. Solbels, Capt. John H. Knapp, Comdr. Herman G. Bowerband, Lt. Comdr. David W. Robinson, Lt. William L. Patton, Lt. (Jg) George A. Johnson.

#### Chaplain

Capt. Edward A. Duff, Comdr. Thomas L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. Stanton W. Salisbury, Lt. Emmett O'Neill.

#### Construction Corps

Rear Adm. Richard M. Watt, Capt. Allan J. Chantry, jr., Comdr. Gordon W. Nelson, Lt. Comdr. Calvin M. Bolster, Lt. John H. Spiller.

#### Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. Reuben E. Bakenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. John N. Laycock, Lt. Comdr. Chas. T. Dickerman, Lt. William B. Howard.

### MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

January 4, 1935

Last Commissioned Last to make number

#### Brigadier General

Richard P. Williams Richard P. Williams

#### Colonel

Robert L. Denig Robert L. Denig

#### Lieutenant Colonel

Raphael Griffin Raphael Griffin

#### Major

Louis E. Woods Benjamin W. Gally

#### Captain

Will H. Lee Will H. Lee

#### First Lieutenant

Walker A. Reaves James H. Brower

## FINANCE

### Financial Digest

The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended December 26, as reported by the Federal Reserve banks, was \$2,493,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of \$205,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1933.

On December 26 total Reserve bank credit amounted to \$2,470,000,000, a decrease of \$7,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with a decrease of \$40,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and an increase of \$30,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by increases of \$41,000,000 in money in circulation, \$18,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and \$4,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts.

There were practically no changes in the System's holdings of bills discounted, bills bought in open market, and United States Government securities. Holdings of industrial advances increased \$2,000,000.

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